New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV.....NO. 1157 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

$412,701 ON FREIGHT.

IMPORTANT FROM SAN FRANCISCO

SUSPENSION OF PAGE, BACON & CO.

Closing Scenes of the State Legislature

Sailing of the Walker Expedition.

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

THE MARKETS.

The steamship *Star of the West*, of the Nicaragua line, E. W. TURNER, Commander, arrived last evening from Punta Arenas, with 300 passengers and $415,000 in Specie on Freight to G. MORGAN, Esq.

The steamship *Star of the West* arrived outward at Punta Arenas on the 22d ult., connecting with the steamship Cortes, Capt. BURNS, which left San Francisco on the 8th ult. The Cortes called at Mazatlan, a port in Mexico, and received on board $200,000 in Silver, and arrived at San Juan del Sur on the 22d ult., with 450 passengers for New-York and New-Orleans.

The rainy season had commenced, raising the San Juan River sufficiently high for running the largest class of steamers through without any detention. The Isthmus is perfectly healthy.

The *Star of the West* left Punta Arenas on the 26th inst., at noon, with 300 passengers, $415,000 in Specie, and arrived last evening at 7 o'clock.

May 27, off Cape St. Antonio, at 5 P. M., exchanged signals with the United States steam-frigate *San Jacinto*, and a United States sloop-of-war (supposed to be the *Jamestown*) hove in sight at the same time. An American bark was ashore on the Colorado Reef with all sails aback, apparently just gone on.

On the 29th ult., at 8 A. M., lat. 27° 30', long. 79° 49', passed the brig *Flying Eagle*, of Philadelphia, with loss of foremast five feet above deck, mainmast head gone; had studdingsails set for outpoints; wanted no assistance. At 6 P. M. exchanged signals with a large American ship, standing south.

The United States sloop-of-war *St. Marys* was lying in the harbor of San Juan del Sur on the 22d ult., officers and crew all well.

We are indebted to E. LORD, Purser of the *Star of the West*, and the various Express Companies, for late papers.

The Legislature of California adjourned at midnight on Monday the 8th inst. No Senator has been elected, and we understand that Governor BIGLER is in the field, and warmly pressed by his friends, as a candidate for that high office.

A telegraphic dispatch received in San Francisco states that the "Know-Nothings" had carried the municipal election in Stockton.

List of Specie per Star of the West.

Duncan & Co., Phil.	$[illegible]	Wells, Fargo & Co., N. Y.	$22,000
Page, Bacon & Co., St. L.	44,000	J. Victor Achelis, do.	2,000
Wm. Palmer, do.	18,000	Schuld & Brother, do.	13,100
John Wyman & Co., do.	1,200	A. Delano & Co., do.	2,000
Bank of America, do.	50,000	James Lee & Co., do.	2,164
Bank of Commerce, do.	4,000	Duncan, Sherman & Co., do.	36,000
A. Van Valkenburg & Co., do.	4,000	D. I. Fish & Co., do.	4,000
Page, Bacon & Co., St. L.	18,000	Par'ms'd & Schl'r'r, do.	17,000
J. Stokes & Co., do.	2,000	Lobach & Shoeller, do.	18,000
Peter Hill, do.	6,000	Wm. Parsons, Boston	2,000
Wm. Lawrence & Co., do.	2,000	Eliot & Stimpson, do.	2,000
Wm. Coleman & Co., do.	4,000	Eliot & Stimpson, do.	10,100
Total			$412,764

CALIFORNIA.

The Second Parties—Business Matters, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Wednesday, May 9, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Exciting times still continue. The arrival of the steamer *Sonora*, on the 1st inst., brought us the disastrous news that PAGE & BACON of St. Louis had again suspended, giving as a reason the failure of remittances from here. As might have been expected from the news brought, a run was made on the banking house here, as soon as the doors opened the next morning—the steamer arriving the night before. But little excitement was manifested during the run—all classes of the community expressing regrets at the misfortune, or rather the misunderstanding as regards shipments of gold dust, that has occurred between the St. Louis house, and the house at this place. Before commencing business in the morning, we are informed that P., B. & Co. had $317,000 in their vaults which was paid to depositors, and those who procured attachments the preceding night. In the morning, PAGE, BACON, & Co. confessed judgment in the amount of $400,000 in favor of the guarantors of the time certificates issued after their first suspension. Immediately after confession of judgment, an execution was issued and placed in the hands of the Sheriff, who levied upon the remaining property of the concern. On closing the house there was nothing left in the vault beyond some $6,000 or $7,000, in dust, which had been placed there on special deposit.

The amount of attachments which have been issued since their closing, $220,149 58. Judgments confessed, $400,000. Amount of attachments satisfied, $93,947 70. Total liabilities, $526,201 88. What the assets are, we have no means yet of ascertaining, but every confidence is felt that they will cover their liabilities. Some anxiety is felt in regard to the $300,000 sent home by P., B. & Co., on the *Golden Gate*, but it is thought it will be secured for the payment of the drafts, and that no loss will be sustained. Attachments on the branch house at Sacramento were issued to the amount of $65,000; two of which, one for $30,000, and the other for $6,000, were sued out by D. O. MILLS & Co., at a late hour in the afternoon. There was a silent run on the bank from the time of its opening in the morning to the time of its closing. The attachments issued were handed over to the Sheriff, and the payment of checks and certificates of deposits continued as they were presented. At the closing, about $20,000 remained in the vault, nearly $200,000 having been paid out in the interim. There was a report current about the streets here on the arrival of the steamer, that a draft of LUCAS TURNER & Co. had been protested by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., of New-York. Such was not the case; it was simply an order for the draft, which had been refused, and it was *this* order which was protested, and not the draft, which makes all the difference in the world.

Trade of every kind continues depressed, and the accounts which reach us from China, Australia, Oregon and the lower coast show but little demand for the large surplus of staple articles which we have on hand. Money is scarce, and consequently, with heavy stocks and low prices, there is no field for speculation; nor will there be, appears to be the general belief during the present season. Goods will only be salable as required for consumption, and as the stocks are undoubtedly heavy, prices must rule low.

Shippers to California will do well to suspend operations until they get *bona fide* sales for what property they have already here, and they may deem themselves fortunate if they realize dollar for dollar. Profits, they need expect none, for their is no prospect of high prices ruling this season. The fine clipper-ship *Boston Light*, of 1,164 tons, has been laid on for Australia, and has, we learn, over 500 tons of flour—native produce—engaged. The *Alfred* is now full and will sail in a few days for the same destination.

The Court sailed a few days since for New-York, with an old fashioned cargo, consisting of hides, horns, quicksilver, and a large quantity of flour, which is being reshipped to the East to find a more profitable market. And so we progress with the aid of our friends at home!

The Legislature, after doing a quantity of good work during the session, seems now determined to go to the other extreme. They were to have adjourned *sine die* on the 7th inst., but by some chicanery they seem determined to protract the session a few days longer. The Governor has refused to recognize any of their transactions after the time voted to adjourn; so any business done after that time, or bills smuggled through, can have no effect. About thirty of the members have repaired to their homes in disgust.

The protracted cry of "hard times" in this city seems to increase in tone and compass, until it has reached the ear and been reechoed by all classes and conditions of our population. The business man, the merchant, the mechanic, in short all classes of our citizens except the brokers, the shorts, the office-holders and the Shylocks, have had just cause to complain of the times for months past. Trade has been, and still is, overdone. The various branches of mechanism are carried on to a greater extent than the requirements of the State justify. Even the business of agriculture, which two years ago was considered as the most lucrative, has proved the ruin of hundreds engaged in it at that time.

The only paying business at present appears to be mining, brokerage and money-lending. Those engaged in the latter class of business have done more to destroy the trade and prosperity of our State, for the time being, than all other causes combined. They have afforded facilities and means by which adventurers have embarked in mercantile enterprises, in the endeavor to carry out which they have ruined the business of more legitimate and firmly-established houses. Sometime ago I was shown a statement, carefully compiled by a gentleman well versed in such matters, by which it would appear that in this city alone the enormous sum of over *eight millions of dollars annually is paid* for interest upon foreign capital. This money is in the hands of Shylocks, whose chief and only business here is to loan it at the enormous rates allowed, and make returns to their principals in Europe.

I know of one—an obscure individual—a money-monger—who has at his disposal, and loaned out at heavy rates of interest, *one and a quarter millions* of dollars;—and also a French house here which has *two millions of dollars* loaned out. The profits from all this enormous capital all goes to foreigners in the interior of Europe, from whom the principal comes. With this enormous load upon our shoulders, is it a wonder we should send up the universal cry of "Hard times," which greets us on every side? These capitalists have no taxes to pay—no sympathy for the sufferings of their fellow-men—no regard for the welfare of the City—but their souls and thoughts are intent after what is left to the early pioneer of the country, who saved a few dollars by honest toil in the mines during the halcyon days of '49 and '50. The "Skylock of Venice" would have blushed at the avarice of some of these modern pupils of his.

A bill was recently discussed in the House of Assembly which proposes to divide California into three States. It proposes to add to California a strip of territory lying between a straight line commencing at the Oregon boundary on the 119th parallel, and extending to about the most westerly point of our present State boundary on the Colorado and the present northeastern boundary of the State. The territory lying south and east of a line running from the Pajaro River in Monterey County from its mouth towards its source to the 37th degree of latitude, thence east to the summit of the Sierra Nevada, thence northeast to the State line, is to constitute the "State of Colorado." The territory lying north of a line commencing at the mouth of Mason's River—some twenty miles north of "Mendocino Bay,"—and running due east to the State line, which would run near Bidewell's Bar in Butte County, and south of Downieville in Sierra County, to constitute the State of Shasta. The extent of territory of each State would still be amply large, equal to that of Virginia, and capable of sustaining a very large population.

It is also proposed to divide Oregon and Washington Territories, and that portion of Utah which naturally belongs to us on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada, into States. The bill meets with general favor among all classes of the community, both in this State and Oregon and Washington Territories. A Committee has been appointed to prepare an address to the people upon the subject, and it will be discussed and then voted upon at the next election. We are too weak in Congress—we have very little influence in point of numbers—only four votes in 296; only two votes in the 234 of the House, and two in the 62 votes of the Senate. By a division, we could have fifteen or sixteen in all, instead of the four which at present is all that the great empire on the Pacific has to represent her.

On a late occasion a Select Committee was appointed by the Assembly to prepare a report as to the proper mode of putting a stop to the immense influx of Chinese to our shores, and also embodying in it, the best manner of getting rid of those "outside barbarians," who have already settled within the State—the number of which is estimated at fifty thousand. Recently, a minority report was presented from one of a Select Committee appointed by the Senate to consider the same subject. As some of the extracts may not be uninteresting to *your readers, I give you some of the principles* laid down in it. First, that the Chinese have been allowed to domicil within the State by implied legislation, and to become proprietors of gold mining claims. Second, that the said people can have no affinity with our customs and laws, as they are governed exclusively by "Secret Societies," and in a language scarcely known to our citizens. Third, that it is the duty of a Republican Government to elevate its people, and to properly fortify their destiny; and that it is more in consonance with the spirit of liberty to become a prodagandist abroad, than to bring upon its own hearth-stone a counteracting barbarianism. Fourth, that the evils growing out of having so many persons of this class, living amongst us without laws more clearly defining their rights and privileges, are of great magnitude, and surrounded with so many difficulties, that the subject requires grave consideration; and that, while it may be the right of the State to expel from its borders all persons not eligible to its citizenship, common humanity demands that due regard be had to the claims of persons whom we are called upon to legislate out of the borders of our State, most especially when they obtained an ingress unprotested. Estimating the number of Chinese in the State at 50,000, in a population altogether of only about 350,000, to remove them from our State to their native shores would require 250 vessels, carrying 250 persons each. Five vessels per month is as many as could be reasonably got into the trade—the inducement to make a voyage to China having ceased, as vessels would have to return in ballast; and no freights being carried either way, the price of passage would necessarily be increased beyond the reach of the indigent. Five vessels per month would carry monthly twelve hundred and fifty persons, or twelve thousand five hundred per year, thus taking four years to remove the entire number in vessels. That they should be prohibited from mining is demanded for various reasons, the most prominent of which are, that they are committing irreparable waste by impoverishing many localities of those golden treasures which are the inducements to our brethren of the Atlantic States and Europe, to make this their future home; that *labor* has ever been regarded as capital, and the wise legislator would rather propose modes for its economical distribution, than surround it with exactions, tending to defeat the peaceful pursuits of life, which only flourish by patient industry. The daily profit of the labor of Chinese as affecting American interests may be set down at a mere cipher. They are filthy and dirty in their habits, and not speaking our language nor understanding our laws or customs, it can never be expected that they will ever intermarry or fraternize with the American people. One insuperable objection offers itself to legislating them out of the State, and that is the Mormons of Utah have sent emissaries to China to encourage these people to emigrate to their New Jerusalem, and the gold fields of the eastern slope of the mountains dividing California from that Territory are already attracting attention, and should this State adopt a system of persecution, the spectacle might be presented of these barbarians taking up their line of march over our snowy sierras, to share the hospitality of a people too ready to receive them. Utah with her new and strange doctrines, presents an ugly barrier between California and the Atlantic States. From the number of isms growing out of religion lately, and the wide-spread emigration of all *sects, classes* and *creeds* which has found its way to the western slope of our sierras; fears are entertained that at no distant day it may be necessary for the Federal Government to interpose its authority to prevent them from coming in bloody collision with each other, occasioned by feelings of hatred engendered by fanaticism.

It is probably, not a well-known fact, but however such is the case, that the Mormons of Utah are in league with many of the savage tribes of the Territory, to prevent others than their own calling to settle near their boundaries. They offer every impediment to emigrant trains passing through their settlements, and oftentimes the grossest outrages are committed by the Elders of the Church and that arch-hypocrite BRIGHAM YOUNG. Tribute is often demanded and payment enforced, upon travelers passing through, and repeated indignities offered that are little dreamed of in the philosophy (!) of the Administration at Washington. By the last mail from Salt Lake City, we learn that Col. STEPTOE, with a party of dragoons, visited the Pau-vant Utes last October, and succeeded in inducing their head chiefs, WAW-KAW and KA-NO-SHE, to surrender six Indians of their tribe, who were concerned in the massacre of Captain GUNNISON, U. S. A., and his surveying party, in October, 1853. They were brought in and delivered by Col. STEPTOE to the civil authorities, for trial before the United States Court. Here Col. STEPTOE's action in the affair ceased. He had discharged his duty to his Government, and it only remained for an impartial Jury to pass upon the guilt or innocence of the accused. The trial came off, three were discharged and the balance found guilty of *manslaughter*. The evidence was complete to convict, and the Judge charged the Jury that they must either bring in a verdict for murder or else acquit the accused. Neither of which would they accede to, but maintained their verdit for *manslaughter*. The prisoners were then sentenced to three years imprisonment, when behold, a few days after their sentence, they were suffered to escape from jail, through the instrumentality, as it is generally believed, of BRIGHAM YOUNG, the Governor of Utah—Col. STEPTOE having resigned that position some few weeks before—and recommended the reappointment of YOUNG to that position. Since the trial of the Indians it has been pretty conclusively proven that YOUNG tampered with the Jury to bring in the verdict which they did. Here, then, we have the Governor of a Territory using the influence of his office to defeat the execution of the laws. Such infamous proceedings as the above are a damned stain upon our character.

The bark *Greenfield*, Captain FOLLANSBEE, arrived on the 6th inst., in one hundred and ten days from New-York.

Several heavy failures have taken place here since the sailing of the last steamer. Among the largest is the well-known house of MARKWALD & CARRARI, who filed a petition of insolvency in the Fourth District Court yesterday. Their total liabilities are set down at $267,196 81. Of this sum, $5,219 is due in New-York, $49,638 50 in this city, and the remainder in Europe and Cuba. The assets are estimated at $216,244 49, exclusive of incumbrances, which amount to $51,475 50. The losses of the firm are set down at $306,513 68, of which $38,600 was for *interest*, $36,000 by the June fire, $9,800 by the May fire, and $45,473 68 by a supposed loss on bills of exchange. LEA, LEIMCH & Co., flour manufacturers, and S. M. FARWELL, have also filed petitions of insolvency, though for small amount. A number of other failures are reported, but I place no credence in the rumor.

The steamer *Goliah*, from the North, has arrived, bringing little or no news of importance beyond the arrest and conviction of manslaughter, of three men for aiding and abetting in the lynching of MORAN, who killed CRAIG in a fight on Salmon River last Fall.

Horse stealing appears to be on the increase in the South. The Los Angeles *Star* complains of the usual amount of crime in that vicinity.

Col. WALKER's party of fillibusters, numbering in all fifty-six men, took their departure from here in the brig *Vesta*, Capt. EYRE, last week. As they are going to sustain the Government party of Nicaragua in power, no attempt was made by the authorities here to stop them. I was one of a small crowd of three persons who saw them off. It was midnight when they sailed, and I recognized among their number many faces that were seen gallantly contending against the enemy in some of the hard fought battles during the Mexican war. They were of a different class of men from what one would suppose would join an expedition of this kind, being all men of education. On arriving at Realajo they are to march to the city of Leon, which is CASTILLON's head-quarters. They are to act as officers to the native troops, and after thoroughly organizing their respective companies and battalions, commence the campaign by marching on Granada and dislodging the rebels (CHOMORRO party) from their stronghold—an entrenched plaza in the middle of that city.

From the stuff which WALKER's party is made up with we may expect to hear soon of some piping times from Central America. This expedition has no affinity whatever with Col. KINNEY's *contemplated one. Each man of the party was* armed with a Mississippi rifle, a pair of Uncle Sam's spelling revolvers to teach the native idea how to shoot, and a huge Bowie knife to cut an acquaintance if he should prove troublesome. As they cast off from the wharf I received many a message to give to absent friends—so bidding a hurried farewell they silently took their way.

EUREKA.

Suspension of Page, Bacon & Co.

From the San Francisco Herald, May 5.

As might naturally be expected from the news brought by the steamer, a run on PAGE, BACON & Co. was commenced yesterday as soon as the Banking House was opened. A large force of Police were stationed inside, and every exertion was made to preserve order. The depositors were admitted one by one, entering at one door and going out at another. We are informed that before commencing business, PAGE, BACON & Co. had $317,000 in their vaults, which was all paid to the depositors and those who had procured attachments against the firm on the preceding night. In the morning, PAGE, BACON & Co. confessed judgment for the sum of $100,000 in favor of the guarantors of the time certificates issued after the first suspension.

In pursuance of the confession of judgment, an execution was issued and placed in the hands of Sheriff GORMAN, who, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, effected an entrance and levied upon the remaining property of the firm. The doors were immediately closed. It was stated in the *Herald* of yesterday, that among other attachments, one had been issued for the sum of $75,000. The complaint was, however, afterwards withdrawn, as the money had been on special deposit, and under the circumstances no process of law was necessary for its recovery. We were informed that on the closing of the house there was nothing in the vault but some $6,000 or $7,000 in gold dust, which had been placed there on special deposit, and could not therefore be touched. A judgment was also confessed yesterday by PAGE, BACON & Co. in favor F. M. HAIGHT, for the sum of $2,000 on a promissory note, payable in sixty days. The following is a list of the attachments issued out of the several Courts since the receipts of the news of the failure of PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis:

SUPERIOR COURT.

Geo. Hastings	$2,000 00	Jno. Hammond	127 [illegible]
H. A. Bowen	2,000 00	A. Cutler	2,000 00
H. Schmidt	700 00	O. A. Plum	2,000 00
L. Eaton	2,000 00	B. L. Goldstein	11,127 [illegible]
A. A. Matter	1,000 00	M. Rubber	2,000 00
Total			$[illegible]

SUPREME DISTRICT COURT.

Edward Merrill	$[illegible]	D. L. Sun & Co.	2,000 00
W. A. Gansel	1,000 00	C. W. Tenney	4,000 00
E. C. Sandford and [illegible]			
S. C. Herrick	2,000 00	Total	$[illegible]

TWELFTH DISTRICT COURT.

Attachments in the following cases were issued before the closing of the House:

F. Nolting, for	$1,000 00	B. Grimm	7,267 00
G. Pomeroy	16,747 00	Ac. Transit Company of Nicaragua	45,870 24
Livingston & Kinkead	7,000 00		
Total			$75,884 24

Attachments for the following sums were issued after the closing of the House:

E. H. Washburn	$1,000 00	Paige & Webster	2,300 00
E. F. Baldwin	1,000 00	Wm. Kohn	2,300 00
E. S. McDonnell	10,125 00	T. G. Trescwell	40,000 00
C. C. Plumner	984 00	F. Trescwell	1,000 00
Le Roy & Co.	5,115 00	E. F. Randall	1,000 00
D. Hardie, et al.	2,115 00	M. Stone	2,300 00
G. Chase	400 00		
Total			$77,561 97

Total Twelfth District Court	$153,502 21
Total Fourth District Court	20,070 21
Total Superior Court	46,496 16
Total Attachments	$220,149 58

The above is all that could be gleaned yesterday in relation to the affairs of PAGE, BACON & Co. According to these figures, the following appears to be the condition of the house:

Judgments confessed	$400,000 00
Attachments	220,149 58
Total liabilities	$620,149 58
From this is to be deducted the amount of attachments which had been satisfied	93,947 70
Total liabilities	$526,201 88

What the assets are, we have at present no means of ascertaining; but it is thought that both here and at St. Louis they will be more than sufficient to cover the liabilities. Considerable anxiety was felt yesterday in regard to the $300,000 sent home by PAGE, BACON & Co. by the *Golden Gate*, but it is thought that in accordance with the ruling of the Postmaster General on a former occasion, the gold dust sent home can be secured for the payment of the drafts, and that no loss will be sustained.

Sometime after the Bank had closed, a poor woman contrived to gain admittance, and presented a check for $700. There was not a dollar in the vault which could be made available. The poor woman appeared very much distressed, when Mr. F. W. PAGE handed to her his watch, valued at $350, and $[illegible] of the change he had in his pocket; and also informed her that he would be personally responsible for the remainder.

The *Herald* of the following day says, according to the statement of the affairs of PAGE, BACON & Co., published in the *Herald* of yesterday, the total liabilities of this firm, as far as could then be ascertained, including the confession of judgment for $400,000 in favor of the guarantors of the time certificates, and the attachments which had not been satisfied before the closing of the firm, amounted to $526,201 88. In addition to this, the following attachments were issued since:

SUPREME DISTRICT COURT.

Sealed Bids	$2,325 00	Baskin & Co.	$8,485 00
J. Halpin	1,000 00	Sherman & Dutton	1,562 00
E. H. Jones	2,000 00		
Total			$11,209 00
Add total liabilities of yesterday			526,201 88
Total liabilities this day			$537,500 88

Page, Bacon & Co. in Sacramento.

The news of the failure of PAGE & BACON, says the *State Journal*, received last evening, caused consternation almost equal to that of a month or two since. Depositors were alarmed, and a grand rush was made towards the offices of the Sheriff and County Clerk. A Deputy Sheriff is on duty watching the Banking House of PAGE, BACON & Co., to see that no treasure is abstracted. At 1 o'clock this morning the following attachments had been made:

James Anthony & Co.	$2,300	J. P. Ewing	760
A. Cushing	2,000	G. A. Kroll	500
Reyes & [illegible]	1,300	H. J. Bidleman	1,300
Fox & [illegible]	2,400	David Sutherland	1,800
Wm. H. [illegible]	2,000	G. D. Tucker	2,000
Pratt, Hopkins & Co.	2,400	J. O'Leary	1,000
John C. [illegible]	2,000		
Total			$23,360

The San Francisco *Herald* of the 3d adds: By telegraph, we learn that the house of PAGE, BACON & Co. at Sacramento, paid all demands presented at the counter yesterday; and published a notice, stating that there was sufficient funds in their vaults to meet all demands. It was expected that the Bank would resume business this morning.

The Sacramento *Union* of the 3d May says: The banking house of PAGE, BACON & Co. in this city was opened at the usual hour yesterday (Wednesday) morning, at which time the several amounts specified in the attachments previously issued, were handed over to the Sheriff, and the payment of checks and certificates of deposit commenced and continued as they were presented. Several other attachments were issued and paid as above, and a silent run on the establishment kept up throughout the day. We understand that on the closing of the bank, less than $20,000 remained in the vaults, nearly $200,000 having been paid out in the interim. The total amount of the attachments issued was about $85,000, two of which—the one for $30,000, and the other for $6,000—were sued out by D. O. MILLS & Co. at a late hour in the afternoon. We are informed that the bank will be opened again this (Thursday) morning.

The *Union*, of the 4th, says: "The banking-house of PAGE, BACON & Co. reopened at the usual hour yesterday morning, and continued thereafter meeting demands so long as a dollar remained on hand. At about 10½ o'clock the Sheriff attached the balance then remaining ($135) on an attachment for $3,595, whereupon the doors were closed. Eight suits were commenced against the house yesterday, and as many attachments issued, amounting in the aggregate to $14,415 36. Of this amount, $4,235 was taken possession of by the Sheriff from the coffers of the bank. To secure the balance, a levy was made both on the real estate of the firm and the amount of $36,000 attached by D. O. MILLS & Co. on the day preceding. The attachments issued since Tuesday evening amount to within a fraction of $100,000, but have been satisfied with the exceptions mentioned above."

Affairs of Adams & Co.

The San Francisco *Herald* has the following: "From a conversation with one of the assignees of ADAMS & Co., we learn that although it had been the intention of the gentlemen elected, to publish a statement of the affairs of the house long before this, they found it utterly impossible to do so. Every means of information has been debarred them by the action of the Courts throughout the State, not a single one of which has recognized the authority of the Fourth District Court in this city, and the assignees of the house have not only been unable to obtain possession of the assets of the concern, but have even been denied access to the sources of information as to what assets there may be. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court at the earliest possible opportunity."

The Suspension of Page, Bacon & Co—Denunciation of Eastern Houses.

From the San Francisco Herald.

Another dark shadow has fallen on the prosperity of San Francisco. In consequence of the suspension of house of PAGE & BACON at St. Louis and New-York, the effects of the house of PAGE, BACON & Co. in this city were yesterday attached, and the bank was closed. This blow has fallen upon the partners here at a time when they were again launching out in a full tide of success. It was but Tuesday that their remittances amounted to the large sum of three hundred thousand dollars, and before evening of the same day they had intelligence of the wreck of the business in the East.

Whatever losses individuals may suffer from this last failure, which will be little, if any, is the least important feature of this calamity. The public confidence which was grievously shaken by the former failures, had been in a great measure restored by the resumption of business by PAGE, BACON & Co. Men had almost ceased to look back upon past losses, and had begun to look forward to future gains. Cheerfulness had in a great measure taken the place of depression, and a bustling, healthy industry had succeeded to the paralysis induced by the stunning crash that took place two months ago. This cheerfulness, this hopefulness, this enterprise, has now received a blow, the effect of which we scarcely dare to conjecture.

There is noticeable in all this, one prominent and remarkable feature: the California house has been ruined by no fault of its own, but by its connection with the Eastern houses. From the East come all our misfortunes, all our losses, all our troubles; and yet, with a malevolence that knows no stint, with a rancor that knows no abatement, the stock-jobbers and Shylocks of that section slander the character of our State, of our merchants, of our people. They heap injurious imputations upon our citizens for these very things that their own rascality or recklessness has brought about.

It is now at length time that California should cease to inflate the wealth of those at the East and receive in return their contumely and abuse. Can we not make one vigorous, determined and combined effort—mechanics, merchants, professional men and property holders, citizens of every class and calling—to keep the money made in California here within the State, for the improvement of its cities, for the development of its resources, and for the use and enjoyment of its people? We produce now two of the three great staples of commerce—corn and bullion. We can produce the other great staple—cotton—and we but make the trial. In two years we can have the balance of trade twice as largely in our favor as it has hitherto been nominally against us. We want none of the breadstuffs from the East. We now raise a superabundance for our own use, and we shall be exporting flour in large quantities before many months. Whether under the present polity of this State, cotton-growing could be largely prosecuted to advantage, is a question we will not at present discuss; but that our soil is as capable of growing good cotton as Texas or Mississippi, has been already demonstrated by experiments made by Major READING. If, then, a combined effort be made by our citizens to develop the great natural resources of the State and to foster California industry in every branch of business, and especially the farming interest, we shall very soon be relieved from the effects of these repeated bank failures, and be in a proud position of financial independence and prosperity. We must cease to think ourselves dependent on the East, and above all we must not fritter away the energies that can be so advantageously used for the advancement of the State and in retrieving the fortunes of its citizens, in idle party squabbles. Let the people listen to none of these factions—Democrat, Whig, Know-Nothing, or Anti-Know-Nothing, but give their suffrages and lend their aid to those who will unite manfully and honestly for the redemption of the State and people from their present difficulties.

Legislative—Important Bills Passed—Adjournment of the Legislature—Closing Scenes.

On the 4th of May the Senate passed Mr. HAWKS' substitute Funding bill. The same subject was embraced in his Consolidation bill. The interest on the bonds has been fixed at six per cent. The vote on its passage stood—Ayes 21, Noes 11. This bill contains the same provisions as those embraced in Mr. HAWKS' "Act to Consolidate the City and County of San Francisco," and was passed, with an amendment which prohibits any member of the Common Council from acting as one of the Board of Examiners to inquire into the "legal and equitable debt" of the city.

On the 5th, the Assembly passed HAWKS' bill, "An Act to Fund the Outstanding Indebtedness of the City of San Francisco," without a dissenting voice.

On the same day, the Senate passed the Assembly bill, "An Act to legalize the assessments of the City and County of San Francisco, for the years 1854 and 1855."

The Governor approved, on the 5th, the "Act to reincorporate the City of San Francisco;" also, "An Act supplemental to, and explanatory of, an Act to reincorporate the City of San Francisco," consequently, the new City Charter is now the law of the State.

The Assembly passed the Prohibitory Liquor law, submitting the subject to the vote of the people at the next Fall election, on the 7th of May.

The Senate have passed WAITE's substitute Prison bill, by a vote of—Ayes, 14; Noes, 13.

The Sacramento correspondent of the San Francisco *Herald*, writing on the 8th of May, gives the following account of the close of the Session:

Both Houses adjourned last night at 12 o'clock, *sine die*, and the Sixth Session of the California Legislature is now over.

The bill to pay WELLS, FARGO & Co. was then taken up and passed. The Senate then took a recess till 11 o'clock, P. M.; when the Assembly informed the Senate, that they had adopted a concurrent resolution, appointing a Committee of three from each House to inform the Governor that both Houses were in session, and that they were ready to transact business of a public nature, and requested his cooperation. The Senate concurred; and the Committee were instructed to take with them the State Prison bill, which was reported correctly enrolled.

A communication was then read from the Secretary of State, informing the Senate that the amount of appropriations made during the present session of the Legislature was $1,144,411 17; of this amount there was $427,313 of last year's deficiencies. The communication was very lengthy, embracing besides the report called for by the Legislature, some severe comments on the Governor's approving the Wagon Road Bill. On motion, one thousand copies were ordered printed.

After some other unimportant business, Mr. HAWKS, the Chairman of the Special Conference Committee, who waited on the Governor, reported a lengthy communication from him, stating that a Joint Committee had waited on him at noon, informing him that the Legislature had no more business, and that until that hour, 11½ o'clock P. M., he had no official notification that they had prolonged the session. Mr. HAWKS then presented a communication from the Governor, wherein he stated that he had received the State Prison Bill, and that he had no time to examine it; his present impressions were against it; that he would, however, examine it, and report, if the Legislature still continued in session. Similar proceedings occurred in the Assembly. Mr. SOELLAN introduced a resolution tendering thanks to the Lieutenant-Governor for the courteous and impartial course he pursued whilst officiating as the presiding officer of the Senate, to which he made the following brief and appropriate reply:

SENATORS: This is the fourth time the Senate has paid me such a compliment. I feel deeply grateful for the generous expression, and will ever remember it and your kind forbearance and courtesy, through a tedious session; with the most lively sensations. We are soon to separate to return to our homes, to our people, and may every blessing attend you; and in your future course through life may you always meet with good health and prosperity. I now declare the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

Mr. Speaker STOW, at midnight, rose and delivered the following valedictory address:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: A discreet and conscientious discharge of the duties of an official station ever receives the tenfold reward of private peace and public approbation. The embarrassments surrounding California legislation are only realized by those who have been participants. The unrivaled rapidity of our Governmental growth—the varied and conflicting interests contending for mastery—the corrupt counsels that have at times prevailed—the correction of the errors of the past, the imprudent policy of the future—the force of education in the statutes and institutions of the States of our nativity—all conspire to confound the most upright and intelligent efforts of the legislator in the performance of his duties. One has studied statesmanship under the conservative WEBSTER, another under the compromising CLAY, another under the stubborn and solid mastery of CALHOUN, and yet another under the giant of the West. As in the halls of Congress, the Puritan and the Pioneer, the strict and liberal constructionist, mingle in our deliberations.

Under circumstances such as these, with contending interests and views at variance, it would be strange indeed if at times the hall of legislation was not the theatre of heated and violent discussion, and the source of imprudent and unwise as well as wholesome and judicious enactments.

To contend that we have been faultless, and that our deliberations will only tend to the advantage of the people, would be to arrogate to ourselves a superiority of wisdom and foresight never accorded to a similar body. But it is with pleasure that I testify to the honest pervading purpose, though the judgment may have widely differed.

It is not my province to eulogize or extol my legislative associates. Each has his account to arrange with his conscience and his constituents—each has left upon the faithful journal a record by which he is to be judged.

But, gentlemen, there is a history connected with your career engraven upon the heart of one of your number, uninteligible to all except its possessor, and only to be deduced or bedimmed by death itself. The kind and dignified demeanor extended towards me by the Assembly, the uniform support which has sustained my action, could only emanate from a body of intelligent and courteous gentlemen. No matter how heated the debate, no matter how intense the excitement, no matter how stupendous the interests involved, when party was arrayed against party, each pursuing the policy pointed out by honest opinion, still came forth the dignity of his own station, or failed to add to the obligations towards me, by a deliberate violation of courtesy. God grant that the future of each of you may be as agreeable as the recollection of the associations of this session will ever be a source of pleasure to your grateful fellow-citizen. I now declare this Assembly adjourned *sine die*.

Thus ended the sixth session of the California Legislature.

Sailing of the Walker Expedition.

A DEPUTY SHERIFF CARRIED OFF—HIS WARRANT QUERY RELEASE—MUNITIONS OF WAR, ETC.

From the San Francisco Herald, May 5.

As announced in the *Herald* of yesterday, the *Vesta*, having on board Col. WALKER and his men, cleared on Thursday about 12 o'clock, for Realejo, which is the only port on the Pacific side which is in the hands of the Castillon party. The expedition was to have sailed about two weeks ago, but the vessel was libeled by the parties by whom it had been provisioned. A settlement was however made a few days ago, and the U. S. Marshal released the vessel. The libel was for $1,500, and the parties who contracted to furnish the vessel with supplies for the voyage, first agreed to accept Nicaragua stock in payment for their goods, but afterwards changed their minds, and legal proceedings were therefore commenced. The vessel was afterwards attached by the Sheriff for some other liability, and a Deputy Sheriff was placed on board. On Thursday night the Sheriff's deputy was pacing the deck, when Col. WALKER came up and requested him to come down to his cabin, in order that he might show him some papers which he had in his possession. The Deputy Sheriff, in the innocence of his heart, was induced, when Colonel WALKER produced a large bundle of papers, done up in rap tape, and immediately both he and the Deputy Sheriff commenced to examine their contents. While so engaged the Deputy Sheriff thought he perceived a motion quite unusual in ships at anchor, and started to go on deck, but his impetuosity was checked in the kindest and blandest manner by four or five of the expeditionists, who, armed to the teeth, suddenly made their appearance. They informed the astonished Deputy Sheriff that the ship was underweight—that under the circumstances there was no use in taking the matter to heart, and concluded by bringing forth a basket of champagne from the locker, advising the Deputy Sheriff to drown care in a flowing bumper. After the *Vesta* had got outside the Heads, the Deputy Sheriff was placed on board the steam-tug, and the ship put out to sea. The expeditionists, numbering fifty-six all told, were armed to the teeth, each man having been provided with two six-shooters, a bowie-knife and Mississippi rifle, which are considered to be the best tools for the development of the agricultural resources of the Republic of Nicaragua. The WALKER expedition will, it is supposed, be joined by a portion of the KINNEY expedition who sailed from New-Orleans, and via the San Juan River, effect a junction with their brethren from the Pacific side. If the expedition from the Atlantic side be as well equipped as that which sailed from this port on Thursday night, the Chamorro party in Nicaragua will have rather a tough time of it in maintaining their ascendancy. Exciting news may hereafter be expected from Central America.

Northern California and Oregon.

Dates from Crescent City are to May 2, and from Scottsburg, O. T., to April 29. We join the following miscellaneous news:

KLAMATH TRAIL.—A meeting of our citizens, says the *Herald*, was held on Saturday, 28th ult., to hear the report and proposals of the

THE DEGREE OF THE CITY.

There comes to be a stage in New-York, when one might talk about spots. There are blocks in the City, which are crowded with the poorest and most shiftless people. These crowd upon one another, until there comes to be a tone of ordinary character of villainy and beggary about the place. If a room or tenement is vacated, some family, just as poor as the previous one there, is sure to move into it. Every child who grows up in the quarter is certain to be seen first, in rags, roaming about the streets, then as a street-beggar, and later, as a vagrant or thief. Liquor-shops—the first institutions of the vicious—always abound in such spots. Lazy, leading men are found hanging about the corners; dog-fighting, cock-fighting of various kinds go on constantly in the neighborhood. The police come in to know the diseased place—and apply their remedies, of a rather caustic kind. Missionaries, agents for poor societies, know it too, to their cost. If a time of poverty comes, the thriftless populace of such quarters are sure to be the first to suffer. If great crimes are committed, they can be generally traced to these places. The causes which have formed such ulcerous parts are somewhat difficult to trace; often they lie remotely in the very quality of the dwellings, which are so old and poor, that they can be let cheaply, and so attract in the poorest lodgers; often in some factory or place of work, which draws together the lowest class of working people. Then landlords neglect them; the houses become worse; with uncleanliness come thriftlessness and vice; then by a law of human nature, the close contact of people of vile habits, intensifies all that is bad within them. Sin and squalidness and meanness become as it were the public tone, and the small district gives one case that impression of what society might be without the influences of religion and morality.

There was such an ulcer in Laurens-street, the old "Rotten-row," though a good physician—Rev. Mr. Chapin—has bravely set himself down in the midst of it, to cure if possible. We hear in mind eight boys from that row, whom we used to see hanging about, drinking and fighting and idling, and whom "Boys' Meetings" sought in vain to warn, who are now in the House of Refuge.

Another we remember,—an honest faced but depressed-looking lad, whose step-mother drove him to sleep in the streets, and whose father tried to make him steal coal, until he fled to us, and we sent him to a good home in New-Jersey. The farmer with whom he lives, still gives, after two years, the most encouraging accounts of him; and writes, if he ever disobeys, the greatest punishment is not whipping, which he does not care for, but to threaten to send him back to New-York.

A new place of this kind a friend has just shown to us, and one of the most diseased which there is in the City; it lies on the Tenth-avenue, near Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets. The houses, as is usual when wretchedness prevails, are packed to the utmost degree. One row is placed immediately behind another with scarce a court between. The outside of the blocks can be immediately distinguished by a peculiarly squalid and dirty hue, on both bricks and wood and window-glass. There seem almost as many grog-shops as houses.

Of course, many honest, poor and worthy people are drawn by accident into such blocks; still even then their children soon feel the corruption around. These tenant-rooms rent as high as $8 or $4 a month, but they are the most miserable and filthy possible; such foul, disgusting rooms are hardly to be found in the City—unswept, unwashed, with bones, rags, coal, old clothes, bed, bedding, tubs, dishes and refuse mingled up together. The people also like, thriftless, dirty and bigoted—for strangely enough, the poor foreigner, by so much as he is filthy and vicious, by so much seems to cling to his forms of faith, and suspect even humanity when it would aid him.

The friend who showed me the quarter is a gentleman living near, engaged in manufacturing, who has constituted himself into a kind of "Children's Aid Society," and "Mission Association" for the quarter. He devotes time and money and labor to the poor creatures about him. He picks up the homeless children—teaches, clothes, and brings them to our office to find a home.

Yesterday he brought a thin, sad boy to us—had found him in the streets and heard his story, and then given him a breakfast, and led him up to our office. The lad seemed like one weary almost of living. "Where are your father and mother, my boy?" "Both dead, Sir." "Where are your other relatives or friends?" "Haint got no friends, Sir; I've lived by myself on the street." "Where did you stay?" "I slept in the privy some time, Sir; and then in the stables in Sixteenth-street." "Poor fellow!" said some one, "how did you get your living?" "Begged it—and then the stable men—they give me bread sometimes." "Have you ever been to school, or Sunday School?" "No, Sir."

So the sad story went on. Within two blocks of our richest houses, a desolate boy grows up, not merely out of Christianity and out of education, but out of a common human shelter and of means of livelihood.

The vermin were creeping over him as he spoke. A few days before, this gentleman, Mr. S., had brought up three thorough-going street-boys—active, bold, impudent, smart fellows—a great deal more wicked and much less miserable than this poor fellow. Those three were sent to Ohio together, and this last boy, after a thorough washing and cleansing, was to be dispatched to Illinois. Mr. S., on last Sunday, started, in company with some from our Association, a Boys' Meeting near the foot of Sixteenth-street, as one of the medical operations for this diseased quarter. Some fifty or sixty boys were present, and though there was considerable of a row outside, the Meeting passed off well. We bespeak aid for it from the churches in the neighborhood.

A few days before, we went with Mr. S. to visit a family near him, in an underground basement. The place was wet, muddy and dark; the furniture piled up in a great heap in the corner. The family consisted of a father, often drunk, and three little children, a baby and two boys—the oldest seven years. They all slept on the floor; the children had each hardly more than a shirt and a few rags beside. They are unwashed and uncombed, thin, pale, half-starved little things.

One day, when we came there and the father was sober, we just forcibly took the children all out of the dark hole, and put them in the pleasant Spring sunlight. They hardly seemed to know what it was.

The father drinks, and the children, by a slow process, are being murdered.

What is to be done in such a case, except to bring in the law and interfere—say, "You shall not ruin these young innocent creatures. God meant them for health, and sunlight, and education—not for such a life. Leave them to the charge of the public?"

In these medical operations for the life of the City we need more support than we are at present getting. Cure is expensive, yet not half so expensive as the disease by and by. Twenty boys, going out from these dens of poverty into criminal course, would cost the public more than the whole annual expense of our Society. But, better even than the operations of our Association, are such individual efforts as those of Mr. S. for the cure of the social ills about him. When, at length, business men—men of energy or of property—begin to feel a personal responsibility for their own poorer neighbors, or for any particular poor quarter, then shall we begin to hope for wonderful changes in the diseases of our society. Christianity, Education, Work, are the remedies. When are the physicians to apply them? C. L. B.,

Children's Aid Society, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

New-England Anti-Slavery Convention.

THIRD DAY AND LAST.

More Fun—Mellen Pronounced Unripe—The Clergy Denounced—Sojourner Truth turns Up.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 31, 1855.

The Anti-Slavery folks have spent their expiring breath in fierce denunciations of the clergy, for failing to exercise toward red-hot Abolitionism that unfounded charity which sweet-tempered lovers of humanity are prone to talk of. There has been a great deal of vinegar, oil of vitriol, white mustard and black pepper, mingled up this day in the Melodeon. The mixture is enough to make a man sneeze roundly—true—but there is something to be had for the fishing, nevertheless.

MR. MELLEN DON'T GET A CHANCE.

Mr. George Washington Mellen is a gentleman. He wears glasses as a gentleman, has eyes and teeth, and sether garments of the bluest and whitest and most fashionable. So far, he is unexceptionable. And he ran for the office of President of the United States, but didn't run quite far enough; or, perhaps, he overran the mark, and so lost it altogether. Be that as it may. He has had no chance at all this year. That melon is undoubtedly unripe in the estimation of the assembled believers in equality. They wouldn't *let Mr. Mellen speak*, but ordered him to sit down ignominiously. The Boston papers say that his speech was "characteristic." Perhaps it was. However, he made no speech. He only ejaculated a few gasping sentences; and they were wide of the mark; so the President ordered him to sit down. A fruit untimely plucked, is Mr. Mellen.

DR. NEHEMIAH ADAMS ASCERTAINED TO BE A "DEVILISH FOOL."

Now the Reverend Doctor Nehemiah Adams is a gentlemen in the clerical profession here in Boston who is widely known, considerably esteemed, and much bepuffed and be-abused in consequence of a certain light work for Summer reading which he indited a few months since, as the result of certain observations of Slavery *as it is*. Dr. Adams has achieved a reputation that brings him under the ban of all Abolitionists henceforth and ever. He will, I am assured, at once betake himself to the nearest forest, and there sustain a predatory warfare, like another "Robin Hood" in Sherwood, against all the negroes that Ethiopia ever hatched or Garrison embraced. It is his only hope for safety after the merciless scathing, the hot vials of wrath, the stern scrapings of the sacrificial knife,—inflicted, poured out and wielded by that terrible gentleman, Mr. Stephen S. Foster—Abby's husband.

But, really, it was too bad in Foster to pitch into Dr. Adams and Dr. Blagden as he did. He reviewed the words of Adams, the prayers of Blagden (in Winter-street); denounced the one and ridiculed the other. Foster waves his arms and shakes his spectacles like a lion roused when Adams' name is mentioned. In the midst of a diatribe, he gave utterance to sentiments concerning that venerable Divine which occasioned a hiss—and another—and finally a *third hiss*.

Mr. Foster stepped short. He asked the sibillant party to stand out. He wouldn't do it. He was then affectionately admonished to controvert this little sentiment: "That Dr. Adams is the meanest of all the mean men in Boston." [Great sensation.]

Foster—Will anybody attempt to prove that Dr. Adams is *not* a mean man?

Old Gentleman—(gruffly)—Great deal rather attempt to prove that he is *a fool*. [Laughter and explosions of merriment.]

Foster—My venerable friend here says he would rather prove that Adams is a fool. Now, I would say something still stronger than that, and if I should say it, I have Scripture authority for it. I would say that Dr. Adams is not only a fool, but that he is (with a shake) *a devilish fool*. [Immense sensation.]

Mr. Foster was going on, but I got thirsty and left for an instant. When Foster finished,

MR. GARRISON WANTED MONEY.

Garrison is as great a believer in material aid as Governor Kossuth. He has made three earnest appeals to the pocket, between which portion of the integuments of Anti-Slavery and the heart, there is not altogether that degree of sympathy that is most encouraging. The appeals have been forcible, and probably effective, as they have finally ceased with the adjournment.

MR. FOSTER RECANTS IN PART.

Mr. Foster occupied the morning hour with a partial recantation of his denunciations of Sumner, Wilson, &c., but adhered to what he had said about Mr. Parker—not venturing, however, upon again entering the lists with that redoubtable champion. Of Mr. Sumner, he said the opinions he (F.) had expressed had led to a misconception, and he was sorry for it, and proceeded to explain.

He had said that he was glad of the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, and that pistol shots fired in Kansas were musical to him. He had not exactly expressed the idea he intended to convey. What he meant to offer was that the passage of such obnoxious laws and the firing of such obnoxious pistols were indications of a diseased public sentiment, and this sentiment wants tearing up by the roots.

MR. BURLEIGH DON'T LIKE FOSTER.

C. C. Burleigh shook his mane, and roared at Foster for what he had said on the Fugitive Law. He controverted all of Foster's positions, and held that the passage of the stringent laws, the annexation of Texas, and other progresses of Slavery, do not strengthen the Anti-Slavery cause, but rather tend to weaken it.

GARRISON SAYS WE ARE "PRACTICAL."

Mr. Garrison defended the Abolitionists from the charge of failing to effect practical results. He claimed that the Anti-Slavery people have done a great deal. He anathematized the American Bible and the American Tract Societies for their sympathy with slaveholders.

THIRD DAY.

THE SPIRIT MOVETH SOJOURNER TRUTH.

Entering the Melodeon this morning, (Thursday,) I found Sojourner Truth, an elderly colored lady, very well known, greatly moved by the spirit. Mr. Truth had a song, the burden of which was

"I'm going straight to Canaan,
Where colored men are freed-o!"

Sojourner is an old lady of 70 Summers, formerly a slave in New-York—possesses a voice that rings like a clarion—and though lank in the lattest, has both bottom and speed. She sang her song twice, refrain and all, and wound up with the announcement that she had the words for sale for five cents; "ain't that cheap?"

Sojourner stood in the aisle, dispensed her song and copies of it, and harangued in a stentorian voice:

"Now, friends! don't be scar't."

Henry C. Wright—If those boys in the gallery don't stop throwing peanuts down upon the people, they will have to leave the house. [Boys subside.]

The speakers to-day were Mr. Whiting, of Marshfield, who beat Daniel Webster on his own hill by getting the people of the town to adopt strong anti-Slavery resolutions, and Rev. Mr. Stetson, of Scituate; beside some smaller fry.

INDUSTRY.

Two ladies entered the gallery and took from their reticules sundry needles and thread, and are now hemming pocket handkerchiefs assiduously, so as not to waste any time.

AN ODORIFEROUS COMPARISON.

Mr. Whiting spoke some time and said that our offence is rank and *smells to heaven*. Which is very probable. Whiting, they say, is a shoemaker; I took him for a clergyman, only they don't allow such people to say much here unless, indeed, it is said in a peculiar way.

GOD HAS NO RIGHTS.

Mr. Stetson denied that God has any right to decree men, women or children into Slavery. And he (Mr. S.) did not believe that Deity ever intended to assume such a right.

A SMALL YOUTH UP.

Mr. Phillips planted the feet of a small boy on the table and called attention to the lad. As he would probably be a subject for the assistance of the *Underground Railroad* some day. [Great sensation.] It was hoped that somebody would be willing to take him into the family, so as to get him out of Boston as speedily as possible. I found this lad—he is very small, and very bright both in intellect and color—quite averse to saying where he came from; *he wouldn't tell*. His name, however, is Charles Wilson; his shade, full half white; and he came in company with a lady who he said was Miss Stevens. His exhibition was quite an episode.

A dull speaker followed, and I came away before the finishing touches had been put to the Convention. It ends to-day. And so ends another yearly demonstration of the people whose spirits have been wonderfully plucked up by the favoring smiles of Providence. They are to-day all smiling and contented, and happy and enthusiastic, and fanatical and ungrammatic. Yet there is great space in hearing their orators, and it is no wonder that numbers of the best citizens of Boston are attracted within the Melodeon's walls, very much on the same principle that they packed its next neighbor, the Boston Theatre, last night, to hear Vestvali and Steffanone in opera. It was a place to be entertained. I have been. I hope your readers are. Yours, in the bond of sympathy, M.

Addenda.—I hear, by the way, that Wendell Phillips gave so much satisfaction by his effort at Union College last July, that he has received fifty invitations to go to different places this commencement season. The number is pretty largely stated, but it is probably considerable. Mr. Phillips said a great many good things at Schenectady, and although there was a quarrel whether he should be invited or no, everybody seemed to be satisfied. He has selected Dartmouth for this Summer, and goes there in commencement week.

Theodore Parker has been talking Anti-Slavery to the Quakers in Chester County, Pennsylvania; has been to *Delaware*, and has but just returned to Boston.

Examination at West Point.

Yesterday, the Board of Visitors, recently appointed by President Pierce, to officiate at the examination of the Cadets at West Point Military Academy, commenced their labors. There was an unusually large attendance of ladies and gentlemen, temporary residents at Cozzens' and Roe's Hotels, in addition to a good many who arrived in the course of the forenoon from New-York, and other places, by the Hudson River Railroad. These last crossed over at Garrison's Ferry, in the compact little steamer, the *Putnam*, which was put on about fifteen months ago, by the public spirit of Judge Garrison, and keeps up a constant and cheap line of communication between West Point and Garrison's Ferry—the nearest depôt of the Hudson River Railway. Time from New-York was kept with the usual exactness which distinguishes this line, and none the worse, perhaps, for the personal surveillance of Mr. Sloan, its active President, who was in the cars during the earliest journey.

The Board of Visitors consists of the following gentlemen:

Charles Negus, Esq., Iowa; Hon. Isaac Davis, Massachusetts; John C. McGehee, Esq., Florida; Col. H. Shubert, Pennsylvania; Hon. E. W. Chastain, Georgia; Professor James Jones, Louisiana; A. B. Hanson, Esq., Maryland; Hon. J. M. Henry, Missouri; Col. Hans Crocker, Wisconsin; Hon. Arno Wiswell, Maine; Gurdon Cott, Connecticut; Rev. Frances Vinton, D. D., New-York; Stephen H. Lee, Esq., North Carolina; Professor W. W. Mather, Ohio; Hon. George S. Houston, Alabama.

Of these, Mr. Lee, Professor Mather, and Rev. Dr. Vinton were educated at West Point. After the completion of his military studies, Dr. Vinton entered at and graduated in Cambridge University, Mass., and was admitted as Counselor of the Law. Subsequently he entered the Church, and is now the eloquent and useful Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

At 10 o'clock the Board of the Academy and the Board of Visitors met at Roe's Hotel, and after the usual interchange of courtesies, the Visitors appointed Hon. Isaac Davis, of Mass., as their Chirman, and Professor W. W. Mather, of Ohio, as their Secretary. Nearly all the Visitors were present, and the remainder are expected to arrive in the course of to-day.

About 11 o'clock the Visitors, the governing and instructing officers of the Academy and several friends of both proceded from the hotel to visit the building. As they went across the plain, they received a salute of fifteen guns. They then visited the library, which is adorned with several fine portraits, medallions of Clay and Webster, and busts of Washington, Lafayette, and the elder Napoleon. This last was executed, we believe, by Canova.

The chapel was next visited, where a fine painting by Weir, now Professor of Painting in the Academy, challenged and obtained profound admiration.

After this, were visited the Academical apartments, in which the various branches of military and general knowledge are taught and studied. Those which attracted most attention and particular examination were the chemical laboratory, the artillery department, the model room, the mineralogical cabinet, the lecture room, in which the recitations take place, and the gallery of water color and oil paintings, the greater part executed in the Academy. In one department, which indeed is worthy of being dignified with the name of museum, so rich is it in specimens and curiosities, might be noticed a beautiful model of a silver mine in Mexico, with miniature effigies of the male and female workers. There were many valuable antiquities from Mexico, including several of the idols worshipped in times very remote, with models (on a reduced scale) of the altar of sacrifice, and other interesting objects too large for removal. The whole process of making fire-arms by machinery was also exhibited, and showed a wonderful combination of simplicity, ingenuity, and entirely successful results. There were models, also, of the modern improvements, almost peculiar to this country, on the various death-giving machines of war and implements of battle. We also noticed a variety of models of fortifications, many of them as beautifully executed as those which have long been the pride of the Marine Department in the Louvre at Paris. Not the least gratifying object was the peaceful decoration of one of the Academical rooms with trophies formed of flags and weapons taken in war by the strong hands and brave hearts of American soldiers.

The Riding Hall, in the basement of the Academical buildings, was also visited—and a much more inconvenient place could scarcely be found. However, this is in course of being remedied, for a very superior riding-house, well-ventilated, and of suitable length and breadth, is being erected, and (as well as new stables) is expected to be completed in the coming Autumn.

The barracks underwent the most particular inspection. According to the regulations, two cadets occupy each dormitory. The cleanliness, order, and regularity of everything in these rooms, spoke a great deal for the supervision bestowed upon them. The officers' and cadets' bathing-rooms also were objects of praise from the visitors. They occupy the lower part of the buildings.

The artillery-yard, literally crowded with balls, shells and ordnance captured by our gallant troops in war, was next on the rota of inspection. The cannon taken in the Mexican War are admirably made, for the most part, many of them as recently made as 1844, (at Dartford, in England,) and some few heavy pieces at least a century older. The laboratory, in which pyrotechnics are manufactured, was also visited.

At 12½ o'clock the review of the Cadets commenced on the plain, opposite the Superintendent's quarters. At this time, the day, which had hitherto been somewhat clouded, suddenly brightened up—whether in rivalry with the radiant eyes of the numerous beautiful ladies who honored the review with their presence, we cannot undertake to determine. The reviewing officer was Major Barnard, the Superintendent, accompanied by the Professors, Officers of the Academy, and the Visitors. The inspection was minutely performed. A finer set of young men, consisting of over two hundred Cadets, could not be found anywhere; and their elasticity of tread was remarked and generally admired. The music, which was very fine, was supplied by the Academy Brass Band, consisting of about thirty performers, under the leadership of Mr. Apelles.

The review concluded at 1½ o'clock, and was succeeded by a splendid collation, (including choice wines and a lavish supply, among other delicacies, of fine strawberries,) which was supplied by the liberality of Major Barnard. At about a third of the company consisted of the fairer portion of creation, we need scarcely say that "all went merry as a marriage bell." So much beauty we have seldom encountered at one time. The young gentlemen of the graduating class were also present, and (need we add?) most solicitous in their attentions to the fair visitors.

The graduating class for the present year consists of the following gentlemen:

Cyrus M. Comstock, Mass.	John E. Church, Ga.
Cornelius Van Camp, Penn.	Lewis Merrill, Penn.
Godfrey Weitzel, Ohio.	William B. Hazen, Ohio.
Junius B. Wheeler, N. C.	Chas. W. Thomas, at large
Ebenezer George H.	Alfred T. A. Torbert, Del.
George H. Elliot, Mass.	Edward L. Hartz, Penn.
Samuel Beach, Mass.	George D. Ruggles, N. Y.
Michael P. Small, Penn.	Clarence E. Bennett, N. Y.
John W. DuBois, N. Y.	William W. Averell, N. Y.
Francis A. Shoup, Ia.	James E. Hill, at large.
John W. Turner, Ill.	Tim'y N. Brice, Jr., Penn.
Alexander S. Webb, N. Y.	Jesse K. Allen, Ill.
Dani. Nich. Greene, Penn.	Wm. R. Pease, N. Y.
James Wheeler, N. Y.	Henry M. Lazelle, Mass.
Frederick L. Childs, at large	Henry W. Freedley, Penn.
Frederick E. T. Nichols, La.	Robert C. Hill, N. C.
Albert N. Colburn, Vt.	Geo. McG. Dick, Penn.

The examinations of the Cadets will be regularly commenced this morning, and will probably not be concluded in less time than twenty days.

We have to acknowledge courtesy received from and information kindly communicated by Capt. Smith, Quartermaster and Assistant Professor of Drawing, Lieut. Huss, engaged in the Chemical Department, and Lieut. Meill, Assistant in the Drawing Classes.

The whole display was a very gratifying one, and of a nature not easily to be forgotten by those who assisted in it.

Rats at the South—Horrible Punishment of a Slave, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ALABAMA, Saturday, May 26, 1855.

There has been once more the blessed sound of rain-drops among the leaves, and the gurgle of flowing water in the dry roadside ditches. Yes, it has rained at last, and thousands of hearts are filled with hope which were beginning to despair. Showers have revived the drooping crops in many portions of the South recently. We cannot hope, however, for a thorough saturation of the earth at this season,—nothing short will fill the empty wells, and restore navigation along the water-courses of the Southern States.

The papers will convey to you accounts of destitution, of starvation, perhaps, amongst the poor. Our County of Alabama has petitioned the Governor of the State for aid, setting forth the suffering of the poor from a three years' drouth; another has distributed a thousand dollars to relieve the more necessitous. There will yet be much suffering before the growing crop is harvested; rumor whispers of *starvation* already amongst the poor whites of some of the Northwest Counties.

The papers will also convey to you a tale of horror which will make the ears of those who hear it tingle. It is in this wise: Some months ago, a negro man violated a young woman in the County of Sumpter, Ala., and to conceal his crime, murdered the victim of his lust and horribly mutilated her. He was imprisoned at the time, and though removed for a short time out of the county for trial at another court, has not been out of the hands of the officers of justice until last Thursday night. A party of men went to the prison, and under pretence of desiring to imprison another culprit, whom they brought in irons with them, they gained admission to his cell. This was at 10 o'clock at night, and from that time until 10 the following morning, they exercised their ingenuity in torturing him! They finished this refined amusement by burning him alive at the stake! The crime was great; but good heaven, what shall we say of the punishment, or by what name call it! Torture a human creature twelve hours in all the hellish ways that devils incarnate know so well how to invent, in this Nineteenth Century, and in a Christian country! The Feejees are no longer savages. Sumpter County, Ala., has achieved the proud position, the high honor of a deed without a parallel in the annals of brutality in any land. Lynch law may sometimes find a justification in the insecurity of the prisons of a new country, or the venality of the officers of justice, as in California in former times; but this ought never to be dignified even by the doubtful title of a case of lynch law. It was demoniac revenge, glosting for hours upon the agonies of its helpless victim. The perpetrators of this deed were not Christians of course, but Christian men do not denounce it in such language as it deserves.

The weather is very warm; the thermometer has been above 100° in the shade several times within two weeks, and yet Summer has not arrived; what shall we have by and by?

Gov. Winston still has the political race-course all to himself. He has announced a new Democratic doctrine, viz.: He who has been Governor once is thereby the candidate for a second term. What has become of the rotation-in-office theory? Sam, however, will provide for Governor W.'s case. That ubiquitous individual seems to outlive all the malice of the "unterrified" which almost every Democrat in the State exhibits at "a white heat." We are waiting anxiously the result of the siege of that Sebastopol of Southern Democracy which Mr. Wise aspires to govern; we have almost forgotten that other Sebastopol over the sea.

Dr. Garland, President of the Northwest and Southeast Railroad, has lately contracted for the iron for the entire line. It is to be made on the line, and the contractor takes the bonds of the Company at par for the entire amount. It needs yet to receive the approval of the stockholders, which will not be long delayed. The road will run diagonally across the State, connecting the Tennessee River and the Mobile and Ohio Road.

Death of Doesticks.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The following dispatch from Ann Arbor was received by a gentleman connected with this office. Its authenticity is undoubted. The person referred to is *the* genuine "Doesticks"—the story of J. Sterling Mortimer being that individual being a fabrication. The melancholy news of the sudden death of this young man will be received with sorrow all over the Union. His inimitable letters have won for him a wide-spread reputation.

ANN ARBOR, Tuesday, May 29, 1855.

STEPHEN SMITH, Tribune:

Doesticks, P. B. S., who was here writing a book for immediate publication, was this morning accidentally killed by a friend while shooting at a mark.

JAS. R. COOK.

CANADA.

Adjournment of the Legislature—Governor's Speech.

On the 30th of May, Sir Edmund Head, the Governor-General, prorogued the Provincial Parliament, after assenting to a large number of bills. In answer to the address usually presented by the Assembly on such occasions, his Excellency delivered a speech, from which we make the following extracts:

"The session which is now the point of closing, will have been marked by the adoption of measures of the highest importance. An Act assented to by my predecessor has finally settled the long-pending dispute on the Clergy Reserves, and he has done so in such a manner as to indicate liberal principles, whilst it treats the rights of individuals with just and considerate regard. The same may, I trust, be said of another important law—the Act for the Abolition of the Seigniorial Tenure. Great changes cannot be made without some hardships, but Canada will appear in history as the only country in the world in which the fearful system has expired without violence or revolution.

"The treaty between Great Britain and our neighbors in the United States, negotiated by the Earl of Elgin, has been brought into operation, and the country already feels the benefit of reciprocal trade.

"You have provided for the defence of the Province by an improved organization of the militia and volunteers.

"The Public Accounts will be submitted to a new and more efficient audit.

"I may congratulate you on the reforms in the Post-Office Department. The free transmission of Newspapers shows your zeal for the diffusion of intelligence.

"The judicious alterations in the Tariff have lessened taxation and promoted trade. You will thus with proper caution have husbanded the resources of the country, so as to enable it hereafter to meet its engagements and carry out its material improvements, notwithstanding a commercial crisis or financial disturbances, whether originating in war or other causes.

"The Municipal Institutions of Western Canada have stood the test of actual experience, and you cannot doubt their success if fairly carried out in the Lower Section of the Province. Her have other legal reforms of great importance and value occupied the attention of the Legislature during the present session.

"Our system of Railways have required your special consideration, and however much we may regret the necessity for a further advance of provincial funds, we cannot overlook the immense value of the great line, which binds a whole country together, and guarantees its future progress.

Death of an Eminent Statistician.

From the Boston Transcript, May 30.

We regret to announce the death of Jesse Chickering, M. D., the well-known statistical author, whose writings rank among the highest works of their class. The event took place last night at the residence of the deceased at Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury. The death was sudden, as but few of his friends were aware of his illness. His disease was phlebitis, or inflammation of the veins. The deceased was a graduate of Harvard College, of the class of 1813. By his decease, just one-half of the class are numbered with the dead. Among the survivors may be named Rev. Dr. Samuel Barrett, Sidney Bartlett, Esq., Hon. Francis Brinley, Rev. Dr. G. R. Noyes, of Harvard College, Rev. Thomas Worcester, Hon. John H. Wilkins, Sampson Reed, Esq., and other well known public men. Dr. Chickering studied theology after leaving college, and among his contemporaries will be remembered as a Unitarian preacher. He was never settled over a parish, and after a few years he prepared himself for the medical profession, and received his degree in 1833. He practised in this city for ten years, but his studious habits not agreeing with the active life demanded by the calls of his patients, he retired from the service, and devoted himself to the preparation of statistical articles, reports and books.

His elaborate work on the *Population of Massachusetts from* 1765 *to* 1840, was published in 1846. His valuable book on *Immigration into the United States*, appeared in 1848. His reports on the *Census of Boston*, were printed in 1851. He has also contributed many valuable articles to magazines and other periodicals. Our columns have contained many of his essays and carefully prepared statistical articles. He rendered good service to the Senate Committee that arranged the details of the last United States Census. Such was the confidence of our public men in his correctness, that he was applied to for information upon many important questions.

He was for years a confidential correspondent of Daniel Webster, John Davis, and other leading statesmen. A few weeks ago we found him engaged upon a long communication to the celebrated Dr. Marshall Hall, of London, who had misunderstood Dr. Chickering's article in *De Bow's Review* for August, 1853. Dr. Hall, in his work on Slavery, alluded to the article as "an admirable paper," but the author found his English friends had mistaken his views, and therefore prepared an elaborate letter in reply.

His last published work was a "Letter addressed to the President of the United States on Slavery, considered in relation to the Constitutional Principles of Government in Great Britain and in the United States." It has been issued from the press but a few weeks, but we believe it to be a work that will stamp its author among the profound thinkers and writers on the Slavery question. His views may not be accepted now, but in future times, as the historian surveys our troublesome period and notes the agitations which it encountered, this learned pamphlet will be largely quoted, and its author will receive due honor.

It has been our privilege to be somewht intimate with Dr. Chickering during the past eighteen years, and we have ever found him to be an intelligent, upright and conscientious man. Few persons could be in his society without receiving instruction, as his mind was active and his habits communicative. He was a student in the fullest sense of the term, and carried an enthusiasm into his work that was quite remarkable. He was a frequent contributor to the *Mercantile Journal* when it was first established, also to the *Christian Register*, Boston *Courier and Transcript*. It is impossible, in this brief sketch, to allude more fully to his character and labors. His family will have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends in their bereavement, and the assurance that their departed relative was respected and honored by all who knew him.

Kansas Affairs—Election News.

From the Herald of Freedom.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday, May 23, 1855.

The special election for Representatives to the Legislature, to fill the vacancy made such by informal proceedings on the 30th March, was held on the 22d May agreeably to the Governor's proclamation, which resulted in the election of the Free State ticket in the Lawrence District as follows:

	Votes.		Votes.
Philip F. Fowler	263	Erastus D. Ladd	256
John Hutchinson	263	Scattering, about	10

Everything passed off quietly, and without interruption from non-residents. There appeared to be but little interest taken in the election outside of Lawrence. This, probably, arose from the fact that the season is extremely late, and farmers were busy preparing for planting.

The scattering votes were from persons who, to gratify a personal pique, strengthened the hands of the opponents of freedom by throwing away their suffrages.

The whole number of votes in this district was 360 at the census in February.

Kansas Affairs—The Result.

From the Kansas Herald of Freedom, May 23.

We have just heard the result of the great convention held at Leavenworth on the 20th of April, to depose the Governor and to elect another in his place. The whole thing proved a total failure, with the exception: it was changed into a "squatter meeting" for the purpose of redressing some grievance growing out of the settlement on the Delaware lands, and it ended in the death of Malcolm Clark at the hands of Mr. McCrea, the particulars of which we have already given.

A Committee was appointed at a subsequent meeting of the persons engaged in this transaction, to warn suspected persons to leave the territory. In accordance with that resolve we learn that Mr. Gould, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Grant and Mr. Warner, have each received notice to depart by a given day. An attempt was made to drive Mr. Phillips off, but as he did not appear willing to go at his master's bidding, he was arrested by this Committee, taken across the river in Westport, Mo., his beard was shaved, after which he was turned out bareheaded, rode upon a rail, then an attempt was made to force him to sign an instrument of writing agreeing to expatriate himself forever from Kansas. He refused to comply, but as it was found an attempt at rescue was about to be made he was sent at liberty, with an injunction that if he was again found in Kansas Territory he should be hung. We are proud to learn that the next morning he was in Leavenworth running bells, and had taken a column resolve that he was done with boys' play. We wait with great anxiety for further intelligence, which we hope to receive in time for our regular issue. Suffice it to say, a general fight was expected at last advices.

Slave Excitement—Public Meeting at Lexington, Mo.

A meeting of the citizens of Lafayette county, Mo., was held in the Court House at Lexington, on Monday, May 21. A large and respectable number of persons were present. On motion of Col. C. Ander[illegible], Dr. R. S. Warren was called to the Chair, and I. C. Harmon was appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was very clearly and distinctly set forth and explained by Col. Anderson; which object, the speaker stated, was to devise some means whereby his party might successfully battle and settle throw the fanatical and unholy efforts that were being made by the deluded bigots and phrenetic extremists of the North to Abolitionize and desecrate his beautiful country. The speaker further explained that it was also the purpose of the meeting to endorse in, and ratify all the noble acts of sister Counties in their action against the common adversary.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting held in Jackson County, on the 7th inst., were read and approved.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as a Committee to draft resolutions indicative of the sense of the meeting: Col. T. M. Ewing, G. W. Baker, H. R. Gratz, Col. R. M. Aull and James Shewalter.

During the retirement of the Committee, the meeting was appropriately addressed by Gen. William Shields and A. Jowes. The Committee then reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That each and every person has a right to demand, at the hands of the Government, both State and National, (each within the sphere of its Constitutional powers,) an absolute, perfect and unqualified protection in all his rights, both of person and property.

Resolved, That if the Government either fails or refuses to provide such protection, the people have the unquestionable right to protect themselves.

Resolved, That an efficient and perfect protection has not been provided for our slave property, and that in view of this, we do hereby adopt the resolutions of the Jackson County meeting, held at Independence on the 7th inst., and that we will cooperate in carrying said resolves into effect.

Resolved, That as many Counties as possible be invited to send delegates to the mass meeting to be held at Lexington, on the first Monday in June.

Resolved, That every County in the State of Missouri, without exception, is hereby earnestly requested to hold meetings and express their views about the danger threatened to the institution of the Slaveholding States, by Northern fanatics, and to cooperate with us in resisting, effectually, their hellish aggression on our rights.

Resolved, That the efforts now being made by our sister Counties to counteract and defeat, by all the means in our power, the schemes of Northern Abolitionists and Emigrant Aid Societies, to convert the Territory of Kansas into a den of negro thieves, and thereby abolitionize our own State, merit our most cordial approbation, and shall receive our "material aid."

Resolved, That every citizen who feels an interest in making Kansas a Slave State, be appointed a delegate to the Convention, to be holden in this City on the first Monday in June next.

Resolved, That the Lexington *Express*, and all other friendly papers, be requested to publish the proceedings of this morning.

Thereupon the meeting adjourned till the 4th proximo.

The Know-Nothings in Connecticut Meeting.

From the Hartford Times.

The K. N's. held a caucus on Wednesday night to nominate Bank Commissioners, State Directors, &c. James B. Eugene, Esq., of Meriden, was called to the chair, and Wm. E. Downs, Esq., of Derby, appointed Secretary.

A motion that no one shall be appointed or allow "except those who belong to the Order," was carried by a small vote, after speeches from Messrs. Babcock of New-Haven, Perry of Norwalk, and others of Hit stripe.

A motion was carried to take an informal ballot on the nomination of Bank Commissioners. At least twenty names were proposed—some received 5 votes, some 10, some 20, &c. Here the *dander* began to rise, and there were evidences of alarm!

Mr. Prentis of New London, moved that a Committee of eight from a county be appointed, with one Senator as chairman.

Mr. Babcock opposed the motion on the ground that it was not *American!*

Mr. Prentis could not see why it was not American.

Mr. Babcock pressed the name of Samuel H. Johnson, of Guilford, as Bank Commissioner, on the ground that *it would reconcile matters in New Haven*, where there was a large *Whig faction* who were inveterate against him (Babcock) and the Know-Nothings. "Hi, hi, hi!"

Here followed various motions to postpone, to adjourn, &c., and the Chairman, a renegade Democrat seeking for office, became confused, and the meeting broke up in what a calm observer could call "a row."

One gentleman declared that none of their proceedings were *legal*, and it was claimed that motions put had not been entered, *&c., &c.* There were many sore heads, amid the contusions of darkness, and low mutterings and murmurings are heard right and left.

A Most Disgraceful Riot and Riot in the Capital of Ohio.

Under this head the Ohio *Statesman* of the 30th has the following article:

Our citizens not in the secret were astounded last evening at a report circulated through the city, that the Turners, a German association, which for years has been in the midst of our city, were assaulted by a band of desperadoes, their flag seized, torn, and an attempt made to take it from them, and in the struggle several persons were seriously injured. A local paragraph appeared in allusion to the fact in our paper of Yesterday morning, but few of the facts were then obtained. We now have obtained the facts, as far as possible, and state them as follows:

The Turners' flag had been [illegible] in the German language which the Turners [illegible] "Frisch, Fromm, Fröhlich, Frei," in German letters; on the other side, "Durch Uebung zur Kraft; Behaftet; Durch Forschung zur Erkenntniss." The first phrase is, rendered in English, "Fresh, Pious, Joyous, Free." The second, "Through exercise to strength." "Behaftet," "Free except, without restraint." The last, "Through investigation to attain the knowledge."

This flag was presented to the Association by three German young ladies,

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[illegible] SCENES, OR, EXPERIENCES OF ART AND NATURE. By Mrs. Ellet. New-York: [illegible]

The Letters from Europe have about one-fifth of the volume. Mr. Bancroft is such an excellent [illegible]—[illegible], enthusiastic, [illegible], and [illegible]—that we regret he did not give us more of his text. For what we have—[illegible]

He opens with a visit to the ruins of Kenilworth. Thence to Warwick Castle, with a Sabbath at Stratford-on-Avon, (including a walk to Shottery, whence SHAKESPEARE married his wife,) a run to Oxford—which always struck us as a sort of island. Venice, on level dose it lie on the earth, with its many quaint streets and palatial edifices rising between the spectator and the sky,—and, after a glance at the Luxembourg and Louvre in Paris, not forgetting seeing the National Gallery in London. 'Of Warwick Castle, venerable, yet in full preservation, he says: "Primeval forests, the Ocean, prairies, Niagara, I had seen and felt. But never had I seen any pile around which were historic associations, blended not only with heroic men and deeds but savoring of my own childhood,' and, when the whole building was full on view to him, "It was the first sight of a real baronial castle! It was a historic dream breaking forth into a waking reality."

At Stratford, his imagination was even more powerfully, because more impressively touched. At first, he says, he could neither eat nor sleep, for excitement, having seen the ruins of Kenilworth Castle, the stately castle of Warwick and its park, and Stratford-on-Avon, all in one day. He visited the Parish Church on the Sabbath, that fane in which rest the ashes of SHAKESPEARE, and received the communion, according to the Episcopal rites. He says:

"Without any intent of my own, but because from my seat it was nearest, I knelt down at the altar with the dust of SHAKESPEARE beneath my feet. I thought of it, as I thought of ten thousand things, without the least disturbance of devotion. It seemed as if I stood upon a place so high, that, like one looking over a wide valley, all objects conspired to make but one view. I thought of the General Assembly and Church of the First Born, of my mother and brother and children in heaven, of my living family on earth, of you, of the whole church intrusted to my hands;—they star off—I up on the banks of the Avon."

At Shottery, where he found no trace of ANNE HATHAWAY, whom SHAKESPEARE married, Mr. BEECHER fancied this ideal of her:

"Well, I imagine that ANNE was a little below the medium height, delicately formed and shaped, but not slender, with a clear smooth forehead, not high, but wide and easily filled out; an eye that chose to look down mostly, but filled with sweet confusion every time she looked up, and that was used more than her tongue; a face that smiled oftener than it laughed, but so smiled that one saw a world of brightness within, as of a lamp hidden behind an alabaster shade; a carriage that was deliberate but graceful and elastic. This is *my* ANNE HATHAWAY. Whether it was SHAKESPEARE's I find nothing in this cottage and these trees and verdant hedges to tell me."

Oxford he beheld with the eyes of a poet-painter. How beautiful, because how true, is this sketch:

"The twilight as it gently settled down made tower and spire seem gigantic; the dusky stones of the ancient structures receded into illusory distances; and the sombre pediments, which yet retained a slight silvery glow from the West, seemed lifted up to an incredible height. By and by the buildings sunk into darkness and disappeared, except where the now multiplying lights in some principal streets, threw another and scarcely less bewitching glare upon them."

Of the Luxembourg and the Louvre, where he appears to have become "delirious, drunk with such excess of beauty" as sculpture and painting presented to his sight, Mr. BEECHER speaks most warmly. "Can you imagine," he says, "the feelings which you would have, if, after all the flowers you have seen, you should, in a chance drive, unexpectedly come into some mountain-pass, and find the sides for up perfectly overspread with flowers, the most beautiful and new, of all forms, of every color, of fragrance surpassing any hitherto found, of every size, and so growing that one set off another, and all of them spread abroad on ruby rocks, with diamonds, and every precious stone, gleaming out between the leaves! In some such way did I stand surprised when first in these grand galleries." He adds, "Well, many of these pictures I shall continue to see as long as I live. By the help of some of them I believe I shall preach better hereafter."

With the sculpture in the Louvre he was not less impressed.—The Experiences of Nature constitute a series of eloquent word-paintings—not thrown into measured lines, as poetry, and yet poetical in a high degree. With a certain quaint and expressive simplicity many fine truths are sometimes evoked. For example:

"What a great heart an apple-tree must have! What generous work it makes of blossoming! It is not content with a single bloom for each apple that is to be; but a profusion, a prodigality of blossom there must be. The tree is but a huge bouquet. It gives you twenty times as much as there is need for, and evidently because it loves to blossom."

Then, noting the bees hovering around the blossoms, he says, "Such a sight is equal to a sunset, *and such is but a blossoming of the clouds.*" And again, noting the silence of flowers, he says, "Sound is never associated with them. *They speak to you, but it is as the eye speaks, by vibrations of light and not of air.*"

We must conclude. The country descriptions remind us more of Miss MITFORD's than any we have yet met with—but they are not less original, characteristic, and individualized, than hers. The book will delight every lover of Nature,—it is so truthful, eloquent, so faithful in its picturesque descriptions, so thoroughly imbued with, though not overlaid by, pure devotional feelings. It is just the volume to take with you into the country, and read in the *dolce far niente* of a Summer's day, and it will not be less delightful to those "in populous city pent," who desire to revive their happy recollections of rural life, and can find what they desire in its pleasant pages.

The Six Days of Creation, by TAYLOR JERVIS, Professor of Greek in Union College, is a view of the subject apart from the scientific, and wholly from the scriptural or philosophical side. Recent writers have endeavored to show that the Bible narrative of the time and manner of Creation, is consistent with the geological and other proofs. His strong point is, that the *days* of Creation, as mentioned in the Bible, are not necessarily limited to twenty-four hours each—their duration, in fact, being left undetermined. Prof. JERVIS has brought much learning and thought to the consideration of this question, but, entering fully into philological matters, which learned men alone can understand and appreciate, he cannot expect that his book will be generally popular. Published by G. Y. VAN DECOSBERY, Schenectady.

☞ The *American Medical Monthly* for June contains a valuable lecture by Dr. GLUCK of this City, being a continuation of the interesting series he has been publishing in this journal on diseases of the eye, a treatise on uterine hemorrhage by Dr. GARDNER, and a short paper by Prof. STRINER of Baltimore. Among the extracts from foreign journals is a curious paper on "Hysterical Hydrophobia," and in the proceedings of Societies, Dr. VAN BUREN's case of exostosis. The editorial is not so full or lively as usual of late. On the whole, a good number.

Leaves from a Family Journal, from the French of EMILE SOUVESTRE, is the most healthy French story we have ever fallen in with. It reminds us of "The Vicar of Wakefield," in its homeliness and *entire sense*, and is equally earnest and touches in its truthful simplicity. The translation is well executed. Published by D. APPLETON & Co.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Dog Found.

The last month of Summer came, and no Dog Found. Citizens, appreciative of the many additional guarantees to their security and comfort given under the present watchful Administration, begin to think it unnecessary to remind His Honor the Mayor of their wants. They would hardly intimate even a measure of immediate necessity, much less one prospective. They expect the Mayor, Argus-eyed, will see everything, and take action accordingly. It is thus many await the Dog Found. A few on the 1st day of June, because it is the first day of Summer, and, perchance, ought to be hot weather, begin to walk nervously in their boots, and show wonderful alertness in making secure their position when one of the canine family is seen to approach. These hoped for the announcement of dog muzzles and a Dog Found yesterday, but such mainly are strong tea drinkers or drinkers of something stronger. Most "walk and fear not" a month later. To the nervous and to those less timid, as also to the married boys who, from their rich harvests connected with the Dog Found institution, have come to regard dogs as so much walking capital poorly invested, we would state that the Mayor, not unmindful of their mutual interests, has given instructions for the selection, forthwith, of suitable ground for a Dog Found.

An examination of different localities has already been made, but there seems a general reluctance with lot owners to rent their grounds for such purpose. The place occupied last season, foot of Thirty-first-street, North River, can be obtained, and is excellently appointed for such use. It has been suggested, however, that not so far up-town would be preferable, and increase greatly the aggregate offering of dogs. We might add that the recent developments through the Aldermanic Police Committee, of prior disposition of the Dog Pound fund, will form no barrier to speedy action in the present case.

Suicide with Arsenic.

On Thursday Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest, at No. 249 Water-street, upon the body of PAULINA ROSE, a young woman aged 19, who committed suicide by taking arsenic. In personal appearance deceased was more than ordinarily beautiful, and had at one time been in very good circumstances, but poverty urged her to destroy herself.

Louisa Holds, being duly sworn, says: I reside at No. 284 Water-street; I have known PAULINA ROSE, now lying dead, about five weeks; I met her in Hamilton-street; she told me she was very poor and wanted lodging; I took compassion on her destitute condition and took her to my house, No. 10 Hamilton-street; she continued to live with me until I moved here; she was a cripple, wanting the use of one hand; she died yesterday afternoon about 4 o'clock; just before her death she told me she had taken poison.

Louisa Bing, being duly sworn, says: About two weeks ago I went with the deceased to a drug store in Division-street; she there asked for sixpence worth of poison, and the druggist asked her what she intended to do with it; she told him she was annoyed with mice, which eat up everything in *her place*; *the druggist cautioned her against exposing it where children could get it*; I have known deceased for the past year, and have often given her clothing and food.

Philip O'Hanlon, M. D., being duly sworn, says: I have made a *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, now lying dead at this place; I found the stomach in a highly congested state, large particles of arsenic undissolved, which was the cause of death.

The Jury rendered a verdict of death caused by taking arsenic.

How Some People Live.

On Thursday morning, a dandy-looking chap, calling himself JOE DELUCE, and a colored female, known to the police as LIZZ THOMPSON, were brought before Justice CONNOLLY at the Tombs, charged with keeping a notorious den of infamy at No. 102 Church-street. The happy couple were locked up to answer the complaint, and of their manner of living, Captain CARPENTER of the Fifth Ward Police makes the following report:

"This black woman and white man long kept a house of prostitution at No. 137 Duane-street, but recently moved to No. 102 Church, and many a white man, half drunk, has been inveigled into their den and robbed. They have been arrested frequently, but, unfortunately, their victims would rather submit to a loss of money than a loss of character by exposure.

"And, again, when arrested by the police, they have escaped having justice meted out to them by having plenty of money to employ able counsel. I have now undertaken to bring these vile wretches to justice, they being the worst ones in this Ward, and I earnestly call upon some of the good citizens who have been complaining to the Mayor of these same parties, to come forward now, and aid us in teaching such characters that there is law, and moral courage enough to enforce it."

To Meet Here.

The two General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church—both the Old and New School bodies—have resolved to meet in the City of New-York in May of next year—the Old School in Dr. PHILLIPS' Church, and the New School in the Church of Rev. Dr. ADAMS, on Madison-square. A few years ago, the Assemblies resolved to meet at the same time in the city of Buffalo; but when it was ascertained that both had hit upon the same city, a change was made by one of the Assemblies, on account of the place being considered too small for the convenient accommodation of both bodies. New-York is big enough for both, however, and there are families enough in both connections to give hearty welcome to all delegates that come. We are glad they are coming. Their proceedings are always interesting, and many of the far Southern and Western members will find it convenient to visit the City. It will make busy times for reporters—following close upon the heels of the Anniversaries.

Chief Justice Lee of the Hawaiian Islands in Town.

Hon. WM. L. LEE, Chief Justice of the Sandwich Islands and Chancellor of the Hawaiian Kingdom, arrived in town Thursday. He is now stopping at the House of Alderman WAKEMAN, (of the Twelfth.) He comes with full plenipotentiary powers to negotiate a commercial treaty with this Government. He has been on the Islands for 10 years, and is the only foreigner that was ever offered a seat in the House of Nobles—which, being a blooded Democrat, he declined. He was the author of the Constitution of the Kingdom—was a citizen of Troy, N. Y.—started for Oregon for his health, stopped at the Islands, and was so well pleased that he stopped and practiced law. His wife (formerly Miss KATE NEWTON, native of Albany,) is now with him.

The Other Side.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me to correct some erroneous statements, relating to an "alleged swindle," in this morning's TIMES, where an "Englishman was arrested," &c. There are usually two sides to a question.

As this case is before the Court, where its merits will be fully examined, I shall wait the issue, hoping at the hearing your reporter will give a full and fair account of the matter.

As to my being an Englishman, that is totally untrue, and the first time I ever heard of it; and the same of my leaving by the *Baltic*, which I never even thought of, much less intended. As to the "officer watching the *Baltic*" for me, I have only to say, that Sundays excepted I have been at my office at the usual hours of business every day the past month, where I have always been found when wanted, either relative to this or any other shipments.

A perusal of the City Directory for several years, will convince your reporter that I have a local habitation and a name, and also have the documents to prove a vast scheme to obtain money under false pretences, and was only waiting to see how many were actually engaged in the plot, which this affair will fully develop.

Very respectfully, &c.

WALTER PATTERSON, Merchant.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1855. [No. 97 Pearl-street.

Fire in Gold-street.

A fire broke out on the third floor of the bookbindery of AMOS, HERRICK & BARNES, No. 29 Gold-street, about 7 o'clock Thursday morning. The damage, chiefly occasioned by water, amounted to about $800. The firm have an insurance of $2,100 on stock and fixtures, in the Howard Insurance Company. This makes the second fire in the same spot within the last year.

Military Visit.

The "New-Haven Blues," Capt. BUSSON, will pay a visit to New-York on or about the 15th inst., on which occasion they will be the guests of the "Highwood Guards" of Hoboken, under command of JAMES T. HAYFIELD. This is the crack military company of New-Haven, numbering fifty men. They will quarter at the Atlantic Hotel, Hoboken, kept by ABRAHAM BAKER.

Still another Suicide.

Early on Thursday morning a German named FREDERICK F. SCHMIDT committed suicide, at No. 548 Fourth-street, by blowing his brains out with a horse-pistol. The friends of deceased are unable to assign any cause for his committing the rash act. He was only 35 years old, and had been in the country but a few months.

☞ We dropped in at a special meeting of a Building Association on Thursday night, and found a large number of persons present, including a few females. The meeting was called to discuss the means of winding up the affairs of the Association. The debate was quite animated, scarcely any two agreeing as to the proper mode of procedure, and no little excitement was manifested. A mutual feeling of distrust seemed to prevail, and each one appeared determined that he would not be cheated. Motions and amendments were made with a freedom quite perplexing. When we left (at 10½ o'clock) the discussion was still under way, and with little likelihood of a speedy termination.

When shall we have a history of the fever for Building Associations?

☞ Sergeant MANIFIELD, of the Lower Police Court, arrested an old offender on Thursday, called JOHN WHITE, charged with being concerned with several other ruffians in beating and robbing JOHN JOHNSON in Cherry-street. The eyes of the unfortunate man were gouged and the flesh of his face severely bruised and blackened. The assailant was locked up for trial.

☞ Rev. E. G. HOLLAND, author of *Reviews and Essays*, &c., sails for Göttingen, *viâ* Hamburg, in the German packet *Deutschland*, June 10, in which country he intends to remain one year or more.

☞ The editor of the *Freeman's Journal* has addressed a circular to his delinquent subscribers, in which he says:

"In four weeks from the mailing of this circular the names of all and of every one to whom it is sent, owing more than one year, and not writing to us in the mean time, shall appear in our columns as delinquents, with their residence, and the sum which each owes. We owe money which we must pay, and to be honest ourselves in *large sums*, our subscribers must be honest in *small sums*."

He adds:

"Those to whom it does not apply will please to understand that it is not intended for them. Those to whom it does apply, will please to be assured that it is intended for them; and that, in four weeks from this date, except we hear from them in the mean time, we will cast them off as *dead-weights* and *real enemies of the Catholic press*."

☞ The following is credited to the *Courrier des Etats Unis*:

One of our friends was being shaved at Antwerp. The barber was a female. What was his surprise, when he saw the good lady spit into the box, and besmear his face with the foaming saliva!

An expressive grimace did not escape the she barber.

"My dear Sir," said she, "I don't treat you as I do my other customers, because I perceive very well that you do not belong to these parts."

"By Jupiter! Madam, what do you do in their case?"

"Why, Sir, I spit on their cheek, instead of spitting in the soap box."

New-York Ecclesiological Society.

From the Churchman.

The anniversary meeting of the Ecclesiological Society was held in St. John's Sunday School room, on Monday, 28th instant, at 8½ o'clock P. M. After the reading of the minutes, the Report of the Executive Committee was read. The first meeting of the Society was held in the "long room" of the General Theological Seminary, in the month of January, 1848. The Society at first met with great opposition, opprobrium, and insult, but it lived and grew, until it now numbers one hundred and sixty members and four patrons, among whom are the Lord Bishops of Montreal and Fredericton. The Society has manufactured over $20,000 worth of Church plate, and nearly $1,400 worth of vestments, altar cloths, &c. It has collected a library of over two hundred books on Ecclesiological subjects, besides working drawings, &c. The following resolutions were then taken up for a third reading, and passed after some discussion:

1st. That the forthcoming volume of Transactions be the last of the Society's regular publications.

2d. That it is expedient to adopt a modification of the Society, so that the Provisional Bishop shall be *ex-officio* the head. The present Society to form an Artistic Committee, and a regularly organized Church Building Society.

3d. In case the last provision shall not be carried out, that the Society organize itself into a Self-Perpetuating Ecclesiological Committee, to meet at least quarterly, for conversation on ecclesiological subjects.

The Reverend President said we had come to a solemn moment; the Society, as such, was to cease; or, rather, it was to be transformed into a Committee, ready to cooperate with a Church Building Society, which might subsequently be organized under the Provisional Bishop. This moment was one which called up many pleasant recollections and associations. When the Society came into existence it was necessary as a teacher—the science of Ecclesiology was in its infancy; but now it was spread far and wide over the Church, and the necessity for a teacher no longer existed. Therefore, by retaining our present position as a *responsible* teacher, we were occupying a false position. The Society had *done* its work—it had fought a good and Christian fight, and had won the victory. Amid calumny and insult it had gone on fearlessly in the great work of Ecclesiological revival; and if the history of the Church be fairly written, this Society must occupy a prominent place as a faithful minister in the cause of Catholic truth. We had also shown that Romanism and true Ecclesiology were not only not identical, but essentially antagonistic; and the deeper we look into Ecclesiology the more we become attached to our pure branch of the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, as distinguished from the vulgar tawdriness of Popish error and ritual.

The Society then resolved itself into the aforesaid Ecclesiological Committee—ready at any moment to *work* for the Church, in the same spirit as it has taught for her; and holding itself prepared to cooperate in carrying out the great work of the Cathedral system, &c.

Rev. Mr. ELMENDORF moved that the thanks of the Society be returned to Rev. Dr. McVICKAR, so long the well-beloved President of the Society. The motion was heartily and unanimously responded to, and after a few very happy remarks by the President, the Society adjourned.

The forthcoming volume of Transactions will contain papers on the Cathedral system, illustrated with plates, and will be interesting, not only to members of the Society, but also to Churchmen at large.

A Russian Vessel that was Captured in New-York.

A few days ago a ship came up the bay and moored at pier No. 31 East River, at the foot of Oliver-street. This ship was named the *Egyptian Queen*, and was built within the dominions of the CZAR. While on her first voyage outside the Cattegat she was captured by a British privateer, and condemned and sold as a war prize. This capture was made about a year ago, in the North Sea, just off the coast of Hull. No resistance was made by the *Egyptian Queen* when overhauled by the enemy, and without striking a blow she struck the Russian flag and gave herself a prize. She was towed into Hull, and afterwards taken to London, where she was sold to POTHIENIER & Co., who paid for her £1,200.

The *Egyptian Queen* is between four and five hundred tons burden, and by her officers is reputed to be a fine sailing vessel. In rig she is what sailors term a "Jackass ship," which means something between a bark and a full rigged ship. The *Egyptian Queen* is newly built.

Since the *Egyptian Queen* has been under the British flag and the property of Pennington & Co., she has made one voyage from London to Alexandria, in Egypt, returning from Alexandria to Liverpool with a cargo of cotton and beans. She then made another voyage from Liverpool to Alexandria, carrying out with her a cargo of coal. At this time, while in Alexandria, she was newly officered, being given to the command of Capt. BOWMER, who is her first officer at the present time. Shipping a cargo of rags, she set sail from Alexandria for the port of New-York, and arrived here a few days ago.

The Lenox and Water Cyprian House.

The semi-annual examination of this Asylum was held on Wednesday afternoon, conducted by Rev. Drs. KNOX and PHILIPS of the Board of Trustees, and Mr. MCKEEN of the Public Schools. Several other gentlemen of distinction were present from the City; also, a number of intelligent ladies from the vicinity of the Institution. The various classes performed their parts with promptness and perfect order. The recitations were highly satisfactory, exhibiting evidence of faithful training on the part of the teachers, and commendable diligence on the part of the pupils.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

United States District Court, Supreme, Superior Courts, and Common Pleas—Motion day.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUNE 1.

Before Judge Betts.

COLLISION—DUTY, OF SAILING VESSEL WHEN MEETING A STEAMER.

Joseph L. Hurd et al. vs. Nathan Reeve et al.—This libel is filed by the owners of the propeller *Falcon* against the respondents, as owners of the schooner *C. Reeve*, to recover the damage occasioned to the former by a collision between the two vessels, which happened on Lake Erie on the night of Dec. 2, 1854. The libelants reside in Detroit, and the respondents reside in Newburg, N. Y.

The collision occurred about thirty miles from Buffalo, between 10 and 11 o'clock at night. The propeller was bound from Detroit to Buffalo, properly equipped in every respect, and until a moment before the collision was heading East by North half North, the proper course for her. The wind was blowing an eight or nine-knot breeze from the Southeast, and the schooner after leaving Port Colbourne on the Canada side of the Lake, headed Southwest until a short time before the collision when she came about a little further to the West. It was a clear moonlight night, and the vessels saw each other when four or five miles apart. When first seen from the propeller the schooner was a little over her larboard bow, but changed her position until she was four points on the propeller's starboard bow. While both vessels were then pursuing a course which would have carried them clear of each other, the propeller starboarded her helm so as to carry her further from the schooner, and at about the same time the schooner ported her helm, changed her course six or seven points, and came right into the propeller, striking her on her broadside and so injuring her that in order to save her sinking a large portion of her cargo was thrown overboard. And the libelants claim to recover damages to the amount of about $25,000.

At the time of the collision the respondents stood as owners of the schooner on the books of the Custom-House. But on the 9th day of October previous, a bill of sale was executed and delivered by the respondents, Powell, Ramsdell & Co., to the respondent Nathan Reeve, conveying to him the half of the schooner owned by them. This bill of sale was not, however, recorded until after the commencement of the suit.

Held by the Court—That it was admitted by all the witnesses who saw the collision, that it would not have happened, if the schooner had kept her course and not ported her helm.

That when a steam vessel meets a sailing vessel, as in this case, it is the right and duty of the sailing vessel to keep her course, and the duty of the steamer to avoid her, and to act upon the supposition that the sailing vessel will keep her course. (19 Howard, 563.)

That the propeller adhered to this rule, but it was violated by the schooner, and without any good reason.

That the rule that where two vessels meet, each shall pass to the right, is not applicable in this case, for two reasons. First—The two vessels were not on the same line, or nearly so; and, Second, the schooner had a privileged course, and was not bound to change it. No maritime rule can be adopted, by which another and a paramount rule will be violated, and the rule of passing to the right, if adopted in this case, would be in violation of the rule laid down in 19 Howard.

That the schooner, therefore, would be liable for the damages occasioned by the collision, and her owners at the time are also liable.

That it was not intended by the act of Congress requiring bills of sale to be recorded, that the grantor in a bill of sale should be prejudiced, because the grantee neglected to have it recorded. A bill of sale is not a complete instrument and cannot be recorded until after it is delivered, and when delivered it is no longer in the control of the grantor, and the act was not intended to prejudice a grantor, because an act was not done, which he could not do, or compel to be done.

That Powell, Ramsdell & Co. therefore have ceased to have any charge or control over the vessel or to be interested in her navigation from the time of the delivery of the bill of sale.

That the libel must therefore be dismissed as against them, and the libelants must have a decree against Nathan Reeve alone for their damages—to be ascertained by the usual reference.

For libelants, Messrs. Owen & Rose, Mr. Gunson of Buffalo, and Mr. Newberry of Detroit; for respondents, Messrs. Dunning & Fullerton, and Hon. A. W. Bast of Detroit.

REVOLT AND MUTINY ON SHIPBOARD.

Six seamen, named Ogilvie, Bennett, Gallagher, Brown, Wilson and Harris, found guilty of revolt and mutiny on board the ship *Cynosure*, were brought up this morning for sentence. Affidavits were read, showing that it was a rather aggravated case—pistols, &c., having been used pretty freely—and the Court, considering that Ogilvie was a ringleader, sentenced him to be imprisoned for seven months. The others were sentenced to be imprisoned for six months each, except Harris, who, though a ringleader, was sentenced for only two months—the Court taking into consideration that he had been severely wounded in the affray, and that a long imprisonment might be injurious to his health.

Six other seamen, also guilty of attempting to make a revolt on board the ship *Ontario*, were then also sentenced. The case was not nearly so aggravated as the previous one; and Shepherd, Damanarsly, Sinclair, Ward and Burgess were sentenced to be imprisoned for three months, and Tate for one month.

MARINE COURT—THURSDAY.

Before Hon. Judge Birdsall.

A motion for an attachment was made this morning upon affidavit by ex-Judge Phillips, in the case of Isaacs *vs.* Donnelley, a subpœna having been served on Ansen Willis, Esq., Justice of the Sixth Judicial District Court, to show cause why an attachment should not issue for contempt in not obeying previous summons in an action for debt. The case had originally been tried before Mr. Willis, and the object now sought was the production of certain documents.

The attachment was granted and made returnable on Saturday next.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ A young German woman named CATHARINE WENCEL, a resident of Withers-street, near Leonard, Eastern District of Brooklyn, has been missing from her home since Sunday last. Fears for her safety are entertained.

☞ WM. MEEKMAN, J. CUNE and WM. STAATS, grocers in the Sixteenth Ward, Brooklyn, were fined $25 each, on Thursday, for using light weights in their business.

DEDICATION.—The new Roman Catholic Chapel in Flatbush Cemetery will be dedicated with the usual exercises on Sunday next.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Prison Report.

There were 63 commitments to the Jersey City Prison during May, for offences as follows:

Drunkenness	46	Suspicion of theft	2
Drunkenness and disorderly conduct	2	Fighting	2
Disorderly conduct	2	Assault	3
Stealing	6	Total	63

The nativity of the prisoners is stated to be as follows:

Ireland, 47; Germany, 4; England, 3; United States, 4—of whom one was a colored person.

The Late Railroad Accident.

It appears upon inquiry into the cause of the accident on Wednesday morning, by which the young man WILLIAM CRAIG was so seriously injured by a locomotive striking the baker's cart which he was driving, that no watchman is employed by the New-Jersey Railroad Company to watch that crossing from 9 o'clock at night until 4 o'clock the next morning,—notwithstanding four or five trains pass that place during that interval. Public safety seems to demand greater precautions, especially in view of the speed which the trains make through the city.

Railroad Accident.

At 5 o'clock on Thursday morning, as the early Philadelphia train was crossing Newark-avenue, Jersey City, the wagon belonging to E. Gannett, baker, in Seventh-avenue, was struck by the locomotive, and the driver, who was asleep, was thrown out, and the boy was narrowly escaped—a piece of the wagon cutting wounding him severely in the groin. It is said that the train whose duty it was to be in attendance at the crossing was not, and that, had the gate (which should have been down) been left open.

Worms.

The trees in the streets, in Jersey City, are infested with worms, and the experiment of destroying them by throwing water upon them with hose and girdling the trees with tarred cloth, is being tried.

Sudden Death.

Coroner VAN MATRE was called upon on Thursday to hold an inquest upon the body of Dr. E. H. GANEE, who expired instantly of a disease of the heart in the morning, aged about thirty years.

Manslaughter Among the "Land Sharks" at Quarantine.

The quietude of the citizens at Quarantine, outside of the walls of the institution, was much disturbed yesterday morning by the announcement of the fact that two of the "Land Sharks," or "Runners," who have infested Tompkinsville for years, had been fighting on the hill, and that a man by the name of MCCARTY had killed a brother "runner" by the name of CONNELLY. Inquiry proved that the report was true—that MCCARTY and CONNELLY, both of them "Land Sharks," or "Emigrant Runners," had been quarreling for some days in reference to some of their "ship spoils," and that, in order to have the whole matter settled *honorably*, they mutually agreed, by and with the advice of their brother "runners," to journey on the hill a short way from the village, and there fight it out in accordance with the principles of the true "code of honor!" The report says that MCCARTY knocked CONNELLY down by a blow given under the ear, and that while CONNELLY was rising, MCCARTY gave him a severe kick at the "pit of the stomach," which "knocked the wind out of him" (!) never again to return! Poor CONNELLY, he has departed from the society of the "Land Shark Gentry," never more to mingle in hot chase and fight with his comrades after the "spoils" on ship-boards! Never more will he spring, like a monkey, to the chains and rigging of a ship, and pounce upon his innocent countrymen, for the purpose of deceiving and robbing them of their means and their money which they had saved to carry them westward!

But, to be serious, the vicinity of Tompkinsville just outside of the walls of Quarantine, and near the ferry landing, has become and has been such a dépôt of "Land Sharks" that it is scarcely safe for a man to travel there even in open daylight. Is it asked why these "Sharks" are tolerated to lounge there, and why the Commissioners of Emigration do not put a stop to the plunder of these men? The question is easier asked than answered. The Revised Statutes prescribe that no person except the Pilot and Health Officer shall board or have any intercourse or dealing with a vessel carrying emigrants and coming into the port of New-York, until said vessel shall have landed at some of the public wharves. The Commissioners of Emigration know well that those provisions of law exist, and they are also aware that it is of daily occurrence that after emigrant vessels have been examined by the Health Officer, and have received his permit or "bill of health" to proceed to the City, the Statutes in regard to Emigration and the Commissioners of Emigration are violated in the most open manner, as well by the masters of emigrant vessels as by the desperate "Land Sharks." The Statutes prescribe a penalty of five hundred dollars if the master of an emigrant vessel allow one of the "runners" to come on board; and an equally severe penalty is mentioned for the violation of said law on the part of "Land Sharks." Why are not the provisions of the law carried out? Whose duty is it to see that these desperate "runners" are kept from preying upon emigrants after they have passed the Health Officer?

CONNELLY, after he was killed, was taken within the walls of Quarantine, and there underwent the process of a *post mortem* before the Coroner's Jury; and, as the testimony of the fact that MCCARTY killed him was abundant, it is an easy matter to guess at the Jury's verdict. MCCARTY was handcuffed and lodged in the jail at the Marine Hospital, where he will safely remain till the officers of the law shall call for him.

Later from Mexico.

From the N. O. Picayune, May 25.

By the arrival of the steamship *Orizaba*, Capt. FORBES, we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 22d, and from Mexico city to the 18th instant.

Capt. FORBES reports that the Mexican frigate *Guadalupe* sailed from Vera Cruz on the 20th inst. for New Orleans, and that on the 10th the American bark *J. D. Hazard*, Capt. WILLIAMS, the American brig *Rolling Wave*, Capt. ROGERS, and the American schooner *J. and L. Serantier*, Capt. STRAMBERG, all sailed for Coatzacoalcos. The American brig *R. Scott*, Capt. PELGERS, was to leave for the same place on the 23d inst.

The news from Mexico, though comprising little or nothing positive on the progress of political affairs, will yet be found to indicate that SANTA ANNA's power is in danger of being soon brought to a close.

Since his departure from Morelia *en route* for Zamora, nothing had been heard from him. Reports which caused his friends and partisans great alarm were everywhere current. It was said that CONONFORT had arrived at Zamora with 1,500 men and placed himself at the head of the insurgents there. It was added that the latter were prepared to bilk energetic resistance to the efforts of SANTA ANNA.

In the meantime, however, flowery accounts of the journey of H. M. S. H. as far as Morelia, which he reached on the 8th inst. Entertainments of all kinds, dinners, balls, triumphal receptions, &c., greeted him, according to an account from one of his followers, published in the *Omnibus*, at every point. This account is dated from Morelia, on the 10th inst., and concludes by announcing the arrival of the party in that city.

A continuation of the report is promised for the following day, but had not been received up to the 19th inst. in the city of Mexico.

The *Diario Oficial*, however, speaks of the departure of SANTA ANNA in the most glorifying terms, and prays that the insurgents may only afford an opportunity of meeting them, and putting an end to the rebellion at one blow.

A circular from Señor BLANCO, the Minister of War, dated at Morelia, on the 11th inst., directs the Minister of Foreign Relations not to send dispatches with any more frequency than important matters may render necessary, and then only with sufficient precautions for their safe carriage, as the route between Morelia and Zamora was infested by a few insignificant bands who might intercept them.

Flour is reported to have been very scarce in Merida, and selling at $25 per barrel; but at latest dates supplies had just arrived from this city.

MARKET REPORTS.

MARKETS—*Carefully reported for New-York Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, June 1—6 P. M.

ASHES—Rule quiet but steady at $6 for Pearls and $5 75 for Pots, ⅌ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 3,000 lbs. Yellow sold at 27c. ⅌ lb.

COFFEE—Is improving in demand and value, sales having been made to-day of 150 pkgs. Java at 14c. @ 14½c.; 200 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 10½c. @ 10¾c.; 1,500 Rio at 9½c. @ 10½c.; with 100 Jamaica and 100 stained Rio. Domingo, on terms not made public. The stock of Rio on hand to-day consists of about 21,000 bags; of other kinds, the quantity offering is very moderate.

COPPER—Seems in request at unchanged quotations.

COTTON—The activity and upward tendency in this staple continues. The demand is fair from spinners and shippers, but is bristle from speculators. Prices have again partially advanced ⅛c. ⅌ lb., and still favor sellers. Sales have been reported since our last of over 4,000 bales within our revised range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Middling	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Middling Fair	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
Fair	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼

FEATHERS—Sales of 4,000 lbs. good to prime Live Geese transpired to day on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are again pretty freely offered, and as there has been some falling off in the demand, this being almost exclusively for the home trade, who purchase only as they are in need of supplies, less firmness and less buoyancy may be noticed in prices. The low grades are the most depressed, the medium and finer kinds are not essentially cheaper. The day's sales add up 8,000 bbls. We append a revised list of quotations:

Ordinary State	$10 12½@10 25
Straight State	10 25 @10 37½
Favorite State	10 37½@10 50
Mixed Western	10 18¾@10 31¼
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	10 31¼@10 50
Fancy Michigan	10 50 @10 62½
Common to Good Ohio	10 50 @10 62½
Fancy Ohio	10 75 @12 00
Extra Ohio	10 62½@11 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 50 @10 75
Fancy Genesee	11 50 @12 00
Extra Genesee	11 25 @11 37½

Canadian is about the same. Sales having been made of 2,500 bbls. common to extra at $10 50@11 37½ ⅌ bbl. Southern is not so actively inquired for, and being more freely offered it remains dull and heavy—the transactions embracing 1,200 bbls. mixed to extra grades, at from $11 37½@12 00 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is pretty brisk and steady, with sales of 300 bbls. fine and superfine, at [illegible]

NOTE.—The abbreviations L., G., E., T. and C. [illegible] as follows: L.—Liverpool. G.—Glasgow. E.—London. T.—Bremen. C.—Cowes.

RICE—There were 100 trns. sold on the Grand [illegible] 100 lbs.

SOAP—We heard that 150 boxes Castile [illegible] sold at 10½c. ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—Are in fair request and [illegible] as at of 800 hhds. Cuba, at 5c. cds., and small lots of Porto Rico and New-Orleans at [illegible] and hhds. Texas on private terms. We have a positive statement of the stock on hand, June 1st:

Cuba, hhds	[illegible]
Florida, hhds	[illegible]
New-Orleans, hhds	19,000
Porto Rico, hhds	6,000
St. Croix, hhds	947
Texas, hhds	[illegible]
Total, hhds	[illegible]
Total, bags	10,000
Total, boxes	4,000

TALLOW—There were 18,000 lbs. [illegible] at previous quotations.

TOBACCO—Is still quiet, [illegible] high claims of owners checking sales. The Sales of Tuesday have included 65 hhds. [illegible] 72 cases Havana Leaf at 6½c. @ 20c. ⅌ lb., [illegible] vate terms; and 95 Havana at [illegible] subjoin an official statement of the receipts of [illegible] at the Inspection Warehouse during May:

	Hhds.	Tierces.	Cases.	Bales.
Stock May 1, 1855, hhds.	2,440	317	90	100
Received since, hhds.	2,200	800		
Total	4,640	1,095	90	100
Sales to May 31, 1855	2,110	462	90	100
Stock June 1, 1855	2,530	633		
Stock June 1, 1854	400	2,004	50	

WHISKY—There were

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, June 2, 1855.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1855.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every day of the week, and delivered to Subscribers in this City at Twenty Cents per week. Mail Subscribers will be charged Two Dollars for the time they may order it to be sent beyond the City. Advertisements received at the Office, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single copies. Three copies sent for Five Dollars; Five Copies for Eight Dollars; Ten Copies for Twelve Dollars; Twenty Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the arrival of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 25 cents single copies.

THE DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of over [illegible], and as a medium for business and general advertising is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The California News.

By the arrival of the *Star of the West* we have received important news from California. Page, Bacon & Co. have again suspended payment. The offices of that house were attached in San Francisco on the 2d of May, and the bank soon after closed. The *Herald* says with much bitterness: "The California house has been ruined by no fault of its own, but by its connection with the Eastern houses. From the East come all our misfortunes, all our losses, all our troubles;—and yet with a malevolence that knows no stint, with a rancor that knows no abatement, the stock-jobbers and Shylocks of that section slander the character of our State, of our merchants, of our people."

The California Legislature adjourned at midnight on the 7th of May, after passing some important bills—among others the State Prison act and the Funding bill. The act to reincorporate the city of San Francisco received the sanction of the Governor on the 5th of May, and the new Charter is now the law of the State.

The Walker Expedition set sail on the night of the 4th of May, in the brig *Vesta*, for Realejo. The party, numbering fifty-six, are said to have been armed to the teeth with revolvers, bowie-knives and Mississippi rifles. Just before its departure the vessel was attached for some liability, and a Deputy Sheriff, who was placed on board, was carried out to sea and sent back in the steam-tug. The account published on another page is highly amusing. Walker, it is supposed, will be hereafter joined by a portion of the Kinney Expedition.

A Public Want.

The rigid character of our Sunday laws, and the determination which Mayor Wood has manifested to have them strictly enforced, render it a very important question to many thousands of the denizens of our streets, and to a great multitude of strangers among us, who have no homes of their own, how they are to quench their thirst on Sunday. The law permits no drinking-saloon, soda-water shop, ten-room, ice-creamery, nor any other place, to be kept open in the City, where a wayfarer may quench his thirst or procure refreshment on that day; and as the sun never mitigates its heat, nor the animal necessities of poor mortals in any degree lessen their exactions, out of respect to the day, it is plain that there must either be a vast amount of physical suffering in our streets, or the Sunday laws must be violated. The Mayor has shown a determination to exact obedience to the law, which, we are assured, is an indication that he will do his duty, let the consequences be what they may. He cannot be reproached for this—it is precisely what he was elected to do, and what we have complained of other Mayors for not doing. But the framers of the Sunday laws overlooked the fact of our physical necessities, and took no thought of the multitude of people who must suffer in consequence of their lack of comprehensive vision.

It would not be an extravagant estimate to put down at twenty thousand, the number of men who, from the nature of their occupations, are turned into the streets of the City by the suspension of labor and ordinary business on Sunday. These people go wandering about the streets; they lounge in the public places, saunter about the wharves; some listen to the peripatetic preachers who may be found on almost every Sunday, holding forth on the virtues of temperance from the top of an empty hogshead, and some go to church. They are all exposed to the heat of the weather, and all require the refreshment of cooling drinks. But where shall they obtain them? We are not in favor of keeping open drinking shops on Sunday, nor opposed to the laws which require a proper observance of the appointed day of rest; but we are not aware of there being a single public fountain, in this City of Fountains, as it has been absurdly called, at which a weary man may slake his thirst. But if the people are to be cut off from all their week-day resorts, where they are accustomed to go for refreshments, some means ought to be provided which shall serve as a substitute. There is a fountain in the Park, which is only designed for show, and not for use, and another in Union-square that is sometimes in playing order; but no thirsty Lazarus is permitted to moisten his parched lips at either.

Every public pump in Brooklyn is provided with an iron ladle, and there is no question that such conveniences for taking a drink have been of immense benefit to the cause of temperance. It is of the greatest importance to the comfort and health of thousands of our fellow population that there should be similar conveniences provided in New-York. All the public hydrants should be provided with drinking cups, and so fixed that the water could be used when wanted without being kept all the time running. If this were done there would be no excuse for violating the Sunday ordinances in respect to drinking-shops and bar-rooms, and a vast amount of positive suffering would be saved to the homeless population of our hot and dusty streets.

Inducements to Peace and Union.

"When," says the London *Times*, "we see a flake a cotton from Alabama, a sample of wine from Bordeaux, or a piece of chintz from Manchester, we can perfectly comprehend that England, France, and the United States had much better avoid hostilities."

Never did so brief a sentence contain so much wholesome philosophy. The United States, France, and England had better avoid hostilities, for the very good reason that they are mutually dependent upon each for the very means of national prosperity and sustenance. The *Times*, however, by its enumeration of raw materials, proves that England and France need peace with us more than we need peace with them. The United States is an Empire which contains within its own borders all that is required for its sustenance and prosperity. It need not import anything from abroad, and might rise to the highest point of national greatness by inter-communication with the various States, alone, which compose its empire. But union and peace are absolutely necessary among its own members to render it independent and to develop its resources. The manufactures of the North, the cotton and sugar of the South, the grain of the West, the minerals of one State, the lumber of another, and the coal beds of another, should be sufficient to make us all comprehend that the different members of the Union had much better avoid hostilities. And that they will avoid hostilities, in spite of the mad spirit of disunion which is manifested annually at the East, and almost continually at the South, by a few restless and reckless spirits, we have the best assurance in the character of our people, their sobriety, common sense, and conservative habit of counting the cost before engaging in any undertaking likely to effect their worldly interests. The rampant spirit of disunionism exhibited at the Anti-Slavery meetings in Boston, an amusing report of which will be found in another part of our paper, will not be likely to excite any very serious apprehensions, we imagine, and we hope none of the Union-Savers, by profession, will feel it incumbent upon them to call a meeting at Castle Garden or the Tabernacle to give vent to their apprehensions.

Presentation to the Chief of the Know-Nothings.

Tammany Hall was brilliant with gas-lights on Thursday night, and rather gassy with speeches, unless the reporters misrepresented the efforts of the gentlemen who were eloquent there on the occasion of their rejoicing over the victory of Wise in Virginia. As it has been so rare a thing for Tammany Hall to have a decent apology for rejoicing since the election of President Pierce, we don't wonder that there was such a brilliant gathering of all the various stripes into which the party has been divided, although rejoicing over a Democratic victory in Virginia was very much like rejoicing over the capture of Holland by the Dutch. But, as the Chairman of the meeting observed, it was more the defeat of the Know-Nothings than the success of the Democrats which they were rejoicing at. The Know-Nothings, however, are going to have a rejoicing of their own to-night, and their satisfaction of the present state of affairs takes the very sensible and agreeable form of a splendid service of silver plate to Mr. Barker, the President of the Order and the ruler of the party in this State. The presentation is publicly announced, and as it is the first act of Know-Nothingism that has not been secretly conducted, we may look upon it as an indication that hereafter they mean to show their hands and come out in the daylight, like the other parties. We do not believe that they will lose any of their power or prestige by doing so, and shall be very glad to know that they have followed the advice which we voluntarily tendered to them a good while ago.

Society Library.

The Trustees of this excellent institution come to a decision to-day as to the candidate who shall fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the late Librarian, Mr. Forbes. There are, we hear, many applicants, especially of the bookselling class. What is required, however, is a *practical* librarian,—a man who not only can get you a book when you name it, but go farther, and suggest the book you are likely to want. Whether there are many of this invaluable kind we know not, but there is *one* certainly. We refer to Mr. A. D. White. This gentleman has been connected with the Mercantile Library for many years, and is preeminently a practical librarian. More than this, he is courteous, indefatigable, and thoroughly posted in his business. The Press of New-York is especially under obligations to him, and for this reason we indulge the hope that his merits may command the attention of the Trustees of the Society Library on their selection to-day.

Presentation at Piermont.

There was a pleasant time at Piermont, Rockland County, on Thursday, the last of May; one of the most charming days of the whole season, thus far. A splendid silk flag, of admirable device, and executed in a very beautiful style by Mr. Folger, of the Piermont Guards, was presented to that well-uniformed and soldier-like Company, by a large number of the ladies of Piermont. Mr. Isaac Sloat, in an elaborate speech, full of patriotic eloquence, presented the flag on behalf of the ladies, and Col. Edward Pye, of Hamerstraw, responded for the ladies in a few remarks which elicited the warmest applause. Flags and fine music, the beauties of Rockland, the green mountain lawns where the presentation took place, and the fine appearance of the Guards, made it a scene to remember. Captain Johnson may well be proud of his Company, of their bearing and their popularity.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The Lagrange troupe repeated the "Bohême" last night to a moderate but discriminating audience. There were a few drawbacks, such as the hoarseness of Morelli and Lorini—but the admirable vocalism of Madame Lagrange and the buffoonery of Rovere added to the really excellent singing of Marini, carried the opera triumphantly. On Monday "I Puritani" will be produced.

Dramatic.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Dear Sir: As several thousand people were disappointed on Tuesday evening, on account of the impossibility of gaining admission to the Academy of Music, (owing to the immense throng,) would it not be well if all of the celebrated artists who participated in the entertainments of that evening, would again unite and gratify the public by repeating the performances? Such an array of talent we may never have an opportunity of witnessing. I do not propose to get up another "Wallack Testimonial," or a "testimonial" to any *individual*; but the receipts might be bestowed on some charitable society—and certainly the exertions of the actors in such a cause would be as praiseworthy as in piling gold in the overflowing coffers of a prosperous theatrical manager. * * * * The prices of admission might be placed at even a higher figure than on Tuesday evening, as I heard several gentlemen (who found it absolutely impossible to gain admittance) say, they would willingly give $3, $5 or even $10 for a seat. Thousands would avail themselves of an opportunity thus afforded to see such a constellation of *stars*. Pray, Mr. Editor, set the ball rolling. Brutus.

Politics and the Police.

When the Legislature showed signs of an intention to create a Board of Police Commissioners that should be entirely distinct and separate from the Judiciary, in accordance with the suggestions of Mayor Wood's first message, our excellent Mayor protested so strongly and so feelingly that his first recommendation was crude and not well considered, that the Legislature without any ado whatever, backed out of their intended Reform, and left the City Police Organization just as it found it. Mayor Wood in his protest assured the public that his greatest desire was to keep the Police Department separate from politics. Though at the time we suggested that by "politics" His Honor probably meant "a Whig taint," and though we could not for our life discover how with a Board composed of four men of high and well-established integrity, and appointed two from each of the two great parties, and as a fifth the Mayor himself, the danger of political influence upon the Department could be any greater than when the Board is as now composed of three, men neither of them unknown as politicians, and all elected by the people, yet as everybody was bound to give the Mayor a chance and it was made almost a matter of religion to humor all his whims for the good he had *promised* to do, we succumbed—only begging of his Honor that if he *had* any little political jobbing to do in the Board he would do it as early as possible. The terms of several Police officers had expired even then. We urged the Board to reappoint them or to substitute men in their places at once,—not being able to discover why,—if politics were forsworn—that delicate duty should be put off till after the adjournment of the Legislature.

But the three men who constitute the Board of Commissioners are all busy men. The Mayor, the City Judge, and the Recorder, each has his hands full of business peculiar to his office, and in consequence, week after week passed without being able to devote the time necessary to proceed with the matters that had long cumbered the Commission. During the past month, Judge Stuart has been sick—confined entirely to his bed. Without consultation with him, indeed we suspect in contradiction of a promise to him made, the remaining members hold their meeting—not a public one, nor upon the usual night for such meetings—but a private one, and so private that even the confidential Clerk of the Mayor was conjured not to divulge its proceedings—pass upon business in which every citizen of New-York has a profound interest, dismiss long-standing complaints against some, retain ridiculously foolish ones against others, displace some who have never been charged with faithlessness, and appoint others in their place against whom the sense of all reform-loving people revolts.

Now we care not a copper—neither does the public, we are sure—whether the yellow star of the policeman flames on the breast of Democrat or Whig—if only he who bears it is a strong, bold and honest watchman over our lives and property. Yet it is very curious if men, pledged as Mayor Wood is to keep politics away from the Police department, can find none *but* Democrats to fill the places vacated by Whigs, and that all such findings are done best in secret session, and while the only Whig of their body is deterred by sickness.

Now it is not that Mayor Wood has made appointments to office of men of his own party drift that we object,—but that he does it while his words are still echoing that pledged him to avoid all party operations so far as the Police were concerned. Nor would it be as bad if the new appointees were better men than their predecessors; but that their fastest friends do not profess so far as we hear.

On Thursday, in stating that Capt. Haggerty of the Seventh Ward had been removed, we remarked that no charges had ever been preferred against him. We have heard since of three: 1st—That he was, though a Whig, not a loud party man,—in which case, very likely the Whigs will try to be resigned, but the people will hardly appreciate the force of the charge; 2d—that he is a Know-Nothing; 3d—that he did not keep his station-house clean, which certainly is a bad thing to say of any man.

In the Tenth Ward, we have already stated that Capt. Stevenson had been removed to make room for a Captain McKee. Capt. Stevenson's time had not expired—he was *removed*—"broke," as they call it. The charge against him was that of drunkenness on several different occasions, and they were supported with affidavits. We have seen the affidavits of good men who were at the times and places specified, that deny any such drunkenness; and the Captain has the reputation of being an old-fashioned teetotaler, a pledged total abstinence man in good and regular standing. The charge was brought up months ago, but never acted on until now. It was one of the things that we urged the Commissioners to take up and settle. Judge Stuart's illness and a private session facilitated the job.

In the same Ward, the terms of four Whigs expired during May. One of them has experienced a change in his political sentiments, and been re-appointed. The other three enjoyed no such happy metamorphosis, and are consequently left off, Democrats being elevated to their places; and there is not a Whig that we can learn of, whose term has expired since the first of January, but who has been supplanted by a Democrat.

Capt. Ackermann, of the Ninth, was charged with "cowardice in letting the Poole riot go on" (at the Amos-street pier) last Fall, when it might have been stopped. Two years had elapsed since this, and nothing was done about the case; but this happy illness of Judge Stuart, harmonizes the Board, and they say that the ease-loving Captain is thoroughly exculpated.

As the Board seems disposed to improve its time, we would suggest some other little jobs that could better be attended to while it is composed of but two, and they both Tammany men, than when the third man, of different politics, is present to delay them with nonsensical notions about justice to the City and consistency on the part of the Mayor.

There is Capt. Diggett, of the Fourth Ward, a good Democrat, who was charged, if we rightly remember, with refusing to discharge a prisoner on the order of Justice Bogart, for liberating a woman without any order, and for many other trivial offences. Why not settle the case now, pronounce the evidence all worthless, and let the gallant Captain go clear?

There is Michael Halpin, of the First Ward, charged with taking a school teacher by the throat, &c., and with beating a prisoner badly; his case we have waited for in vain. Fetch him up, tell him it is well enough to drag school masters out of their rooms if they flog Policemen's boys, that he must exercise his own discretion as to the proper way of taming prisoners, and let this broth of a boy go free of every imputation. Why not? he is a Democrat of the first water, and sound on the American questions.

The time of Capt. Maynard, of the Nineteenth Ward, expired some time in January. There is no charge against him except that he is a Whig. Gentlemen, now is your time; while the Captain's neck is on the block and no third man stretches out his hand to prevent, let the blade of the guillotine fall. Make hay while the sun shines. We are assured, on the authority of one of the two Commissioners, that the rumor that one of the policemen charged with siding in the escape of Baker has been restored is not correct, and, moreover, that there is no affidavit against him before the Board. Respectfully then, why *not* restore him?

We are assured, on the same authority, that the policeman who let one of those arrested in the *first* Stanwix Hall affray go at large, has, as we stated, been *restored*, for the reason that he was tried fairly and acquitted. But when tried, and when acquitted? Where is the testimony? The newspapers nor the people have not heard of it before.

That we may not seem to write without a text we subjoin a list of some of the appointments, removals and reappointments made by the two Commissioners on Monday night, with their politics indicated:

Wards.	Removed.	Politics.	Appointed.	Politics.
7.	Capt. Haggerty	Whig	Edward Letts	Dem.
7.	Ed. Letts, (Promoted)		Mr. Blair	Dem.
7.	Lieut. Bennett	Whig	Mr. Oliver	Dem.
7.	Alexander Evans	Whig	*Leroy J. Clark	Whig
7.	William H. Young	Whig	*John Dufion	Bogus
7.	Edward Haas	Whig		
7.	J. L. Saffron	Whig		
7.	Patrick McMahon	Whig		
7.	Chester Weld	Whig	*W. M. Gregory	Dem.
2.			*Mr. Maroney	Dem.
2.			*Mr. Walsh	Dem.
2.			Mr. Meyer (doorman)	Dem.
10.			John Bumstead	Dem.
13.	Lieut. Sparks	Whig	— O'Keefe	Dem.
10.	Capt. Stevenson	Whig	— McKee	Dem.
20.	Mr. Zigler	Whig	Not known	Dem.
22.	Lieut. Miller	Whig	Not known	Dem.

*Reappointed.

The Police Commissioners.

His Honor the Mayor and Recorder Smith were in session yesterday afternoon as Police Commissioners, to investigate charges against members of the Police Department for dereliction of duty.

The first case called up was that of Capt. J. M. Dilcherr, of the Fourth Ward, the particulars of which have been published in the Times heretofore. Ex-Judge Beebe, for the defence, submitted the case on the testimony already entered. Counseller John Graham made a long and very effective speech for the prosecution, at the conclusion of which the case was submitted to their honors' who reserved their decision.

The charges against Policemen Wm. H. Hill; Eighth Ward, for intoxication; Jas. O'Neil, Twenty-First Ward, for false arrests and Jas. McKee, Twenty-second Ward, unbecoming conduct, were submitted on the papers already before the Commission. The hearing in the cases of M. McManus, Fourteenth Ward, and Richard Burke, Twenty-first Ward, charged with unbecoming conduct, were postponed.

DECISIONS.

The annexed decisions rendered by the Commissioners Wood and Smith at a special meeting held at the *house of the Recorder* on Monday evening last, were furnished us by the Secretary of the Board:

Wards.	Name.	Charge.	Decision.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	John Denman	Perjury	Acquitted
[illegible]	Peter Dunn	Unbecoming conduct	Acquitted
[illegible]	John N. Zigler	Unbecoming conduct	Dismissed
[illegible]	Robert Stevenson	Intoxication	Dismissed
[illegible]	J. W. Harris	Unbecoming conduct	Dismissed
[illegible]	T. Van Benschoyen	Unbecoming conduct	Dismissed
[illegible]	John R. Rue	Unbecoming conduct	Acquitted
[illegible]	E. Hayden	Intoxication	Acquitted
[illegible]	John P. Murphy	Unbecoming conduct	Acquitted
[illegible]	John Kelly	Intoxication	Dismissed
[illegible]	Jacob Kleiber	Unbecoming conduct	Dismissed

The Commissioners will meet again for examination of complaints on Friday.

"Irish Immigration and the Irish Clergy."

No. 138 Nassau-street, New-York, Friday, June 1, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: In an article headed as above in this day's Times, I find the following paragraph:

"Notwithstanding *that parties from this country* have traveled through Ireland lecturing, holding up Washington and Jefferson as no Democrats, abusing this country as the "Angel Gabriel" here abused the foreigners and Catholics, and, as the recognized mouth-piece of the Catholic clergy, warning the Irish not to come to the United States, and exhorting them to go to Canada—still emigration is progressing to the former."

As I believe I am the *only* person "from this country" who lately lectured in Ireland on the subject of emigration, I will be obliged to you, to do me the justice to say, that my lectures are wholly misrepresented in this paragraph. In accounting for the origin of parties in this country, I certainly did take the distinction that "Washington was *not* a Democrat, in *their*" the European or French "sense of the term." Jefferson, however, I described as much more near to the meaning currently attached to the term in Europe, since the French Revolution. This distinction I need not say is common to all careful readers of the political memoirs of the United States, and was indispensable to my object, which was to give a fair and clear view of American society.

Whoever wrote the article I have quoted has either been misled by false reports or has willfully belied me, in saying that I "abused the country," or "exhorted" future emigrants "to go to Canada." Abuse is not my *forte*, but even if it were, I should certainly not indulge in it at the expense of the home of the best years of my life.

As to "exhorting" any to go to Canada, I did not. The burden of my song was: "If you can live at home, stay at home; but if you must emigrate, know beforehand what you have to expect in the United States. Do not be deceived; Irishmen *are* unpopular there; the best days of the Irish in America are over; a newer and less ripened field is better for mere laboring emigrants." This is the spirit of my recommendation, and in this spirit I have written and spoken for years in these older States, before my visit to Ireland.

Your writer wishes to show that the emigration does not fall off! What are the figures? Up to May 23 of the present year, only 40,000 arrivals against 87,000 in the same period last year. From even the 40,000, deduct 10,000 returned to Europe from this port, Boston and Philadelphia since the 1st January, and 20,000—"who have lived for years in the States,"—reported by Mr. Hawks, emigrant agent for Canada West, as having passed into that province, and you net a gain of only some 10,000 against 87,000 last year. Explain it as you may, these are the facts; and in my judgment, it is not clerical or lay lectures which have brought these facts about. It is the hostile tone of your own profession towards us, foreigners; it is the outrages on Fathers Bapist and Mahon; it is "the Smelling Committees," and Church Confiscation bills; it is the unprovoked and unpunished murders of Irishmen at Ellsworth (Me.), Manchester (N. H.), Providence (R. I.), Newark (N. J.) and other places, which have been recorded against Know-Nothingism during the past twelve months. Facts, and not words, turn the current of the Irish exodus; and until the facts are of a different order, it will continue to be averted from these shores.

Your obedient servant,

Thomas Darcy McGee.

LONG ISLAND.

Meeting of the Democracy.

A meeting of the Brooklyn Democracy was held last evening at the Central Hotel, Myrtle-avenue, to congratulate one another upon the election of Mr. Wise, in Virginia. The usual agencies employed at political gatherings to attract a crowd were on this occasion resorted to. Capt. Wm. H. Hogan fired a salute of one hundred guns. Rockets, tar barrels, music and transparencies were among the attractions.

By 8 o'clock a large number of the "people" had assembled in the street in front of the hotel, variously estimated from five to ten thousand; when the meeting was organized by calling Samuel Garrison, Esq., to preside, and appointing the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Short addresses were made by Messrs. Garrison, Romaine, Hebcock, Aldermen Briggs, and Wm. H. Hagan, Esq., Editor of the Brooklyn Morning *Journal*.

At 9 o'clock there were no speakers and the meeting was adjourned after having adopted three resolutions, congratulating themselves for the recent triumph in Virginia, the overthrow of Whiggery and all the isms, and the prospective success of their party in this State next Fall.

The audience were much disappointed in not hearing Messrs. O'Keefe, T. D. English and L. D. Morris, the only persons announced to speak, not one of whom had made his appearance when the meeting adjourned.

A Hard Word about the Crystal Palace Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me to suggest that you should for one morning leave foreign politics alone—This fellow's impudence!—and turn your attention to a very dirty action which is now in course of perpetration in the blessed City of New-York. I allude to the repudiation by the managers of the New-York Crystal Palace of their widely published engagements to foreign contributors, that articles sent for exhibition should be returned to them free of expense. It appears that many valuable articles, the property mostly of poor persons, are on the eve of being sold by the Collector of the port, like stray cases of goods unclaimed by owners, the Company having apparently made up their minds to the disgrace of such a proceeding, and the unfortunate artists who sent them not being in a position to reclaim them.

It is of no use to say that the New-York Exhibition was not a national one, and that therefore its disreputable conduct should not reflect on the American name; foreigners cannot draw such nice distinctions, and you may depend that the character of the whole nation for honor and honesty will suffer seriously if this execrable mean—[wicked waste of descriptive words]—action be done. QUILIBET.

New-York, June 1, 1855.

The Arctic Expedition.

The Medical officers of this Expedition are: Surgeon, James Laws, M. D., of Philadelphia; also, Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Kane.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, June 2.

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CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.
WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.
COMMERCIAL—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, in advance, for single copies; Twenty copies for Twenty Dollars; Ten copies for Twelve Dollars; Five copies for Eight Dollars, or Three copies for Five Dollars, will be sent to one Post-Office address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

☞ The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 26 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 12 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THOSE WHO SELL DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC PILLS say that the invariable testimony of the purchaser is, that they cure Fever and Ague after all usual remedies have failed, and that they sell no medicine which gives such perfect satisfaction to the consumer. Sold by all dealers, and by C. D. DESHLER, Agent, at the wholesale depôt, No. 241 Broadway, New-York.

The above popular and successful remedy is sold at wholesale and retail by CHARLES H. RING, corner of Broadway and John-st., New-York. Also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 61 Barclay-st.; STEPHEN PAUL & CO., No. 140 Chambers-st.; and F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st; JOHN W. GRIFFITH'S, corner Grand and Norfolk sts.

LOOK OUT FOR ANOTHER CAPITAL NUMBER of the SUNDAY MERCURY to-morrow. An original local story of deep interest; departments interesting to Politicians, the Masonic Fraternity, the Military, Firemen, the Dramatic and Musical Professions, together with Editorials on all interesting topics of the times. Price three cents. For sale everywhere.

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—The subscriber invites an inspection of his light and graceful Hats, which will compare with any in the market at much higher prices. Straw goods in every variety. West End Emporium.

J. W. KELLOGG, No. 128 Canal-st.

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR.—UNQUESTIONABLY the place to procure these precious articles of domestic consumption at moderate prices is at the BOWERY TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 113 Bowery, or at the CHELSEA TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 114 8th-av. These well known establishments are identical in their system of management, and by confining themselves to but these articles, possess advantages over stores retailing a variety too well known to need comment. Please examine before purchasing. N. B.—The BOWERY TEA WAREHOUSE is located just below Grand-st., No. 113, east side, and may be distinguished by the "Little Giant" in the window, who surprises every beholder by his strength and industry in supplying the numerous patrons of the establishment with fresh ground Coffee, in quantities to suit, and in quality to please.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—THESE INVALUABLE weighing machines are still manufactured by the original inventors, whose experience during the last twenty-five years has enabled them to bring their Scales to the height of perfection, as regards strength, durability and accuracy. The reputation which these Scales have acquired as a national standard, is based wholly upon their intrinsic worth; this reputation is the result of a principle adopted by the manufacturers and most faithfully adhered to, of allowing none but perfect articles to go out of their establishment. A full assortment of these celebrated Scales, adapted to every required operation of weighing, may be found at the Scale Warehouse, No. 189 Broadway.

FAIRBANKS & CO.

GOV. KOSSUTH ON CHRISTIANITY.—WE NOTICE in this week's number of the INDEPENDENT another letter from the distinguished Hungarian, showing up the inconsistencies of nations professedly Christian. Kossuth is engaged to write weekly for the *Independent*, as are also Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Stowe, Rev. Charles Loring Brace, and other writers of eminence. Terms.—By mail, $2 a year; single copies 6½c.—can be had at the office, No. 20 Beekman-st., second floor.

JOSEPH H. LADD, Publisher.

TOWN AND COUNTRY.—THIS POPULAR PIECE will be enacted by our whole population during the coming Summer, but no one can dress completely and appropriately for his part, except he procure one or more of KNOX'S *Ne Plus Ultra* Summer Hats, for they are by all odds the most fashionable, handsome and comfortable ones made within the walls of Gotham. KNOX is at No. 128 Fulton-st., and No. 338 Broadway.

HIRAM ANDERSON'S GREAT CARPET ESTABLISHMENT, No. 90 Bowery, is famous for the newest and most fashionable patterns of English Royal Velvet Tapestry, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets and Oil Cloths, and particularly famous for selling them 25 per cent. less than the usual price at other places.

M. WILSON, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURER OF shirt collars and stocks, the newest styles, well made, and the best quality. City merchants in particular will find it to their advantage purchasing at this establishment, corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-st., Gilsey Building.

THE HAT EXCITEMENT DOES NOT ABATE, AND it is fortunate that it should not as long as RAFFERTY & LEARY continue to sell their beautiful Summer hats at prices so low. Call and see one at either of their stores, No. 97 Chatham, and corner Chatham and Pearl sts.

THE NEW HAT COMPANY, NOS. 140 AND 142 Nassau-street.—Staple Hat at wholesale price. Best Rocky Mountain Beavers $3—best Moleskin $2. Soft Hats, Caps, and Straw Hats equally low.

CARPETINGS.—FIRESCREENS at HERRINGS', No. 282 Broadway, corner White-st., have just received from the late large importations into a large assortment of carpetings, the prices which they will sell at the following low prices:

Rich velvet carpet, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich tapestry, 4s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 6s. per yard.
Elegant, 3s. to 5s. per yard.
Ingrain, (Lowell make,) 38c.
And all other goods equally low.

GOODWIN & CORY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF plumbers, builders, hotel keepers and private families to their improved cooking range.

This perfect range has no equal in expeditious, convenient and economical cooking. An inspection will satisfy the best judges of its very superior merits and very moderate prices.

GOODWIN & CORY, No. 332 Water-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.—THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP JAMESTOWN, Capt. Parrish, leaves pier No. 10 North River THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond, arriving in Norfolk early next afternoon, and at Petersburg and Richmond next morning, from which points there are lines of Railroad to the South and West. For staterooms, &c., apply to LUDLAM & FREEMAN, No. 93 Broadway.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 until 1.—Acute consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

SUTPHEN & REEED, IMPORTERS MANUFACTURERS and Jobbers of WALL PAPERS at their new and enlarged warehouse, 434 Broadway, are now receiving and will continue to receive, by successive vessels during the Spring season, the latest and most ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES which European skill can produce, in the line of paper hangings, velvet and gold DECORATIVE WALL PAPERS. Those who are about to adorn the walls of their dwellings, should neatly and cheaply, or with rich and MAGNIFICENT PAPERING; adapted to cottages, halls or palaces, are invited to call and examine this every way rich and attractive stock. Prices shall be made LOW, and all contracts entered into will be executed with the utmost promptness and integrity. Merchants and dealers in every language throughout the country, will find here one of the largest and most desirable stocks of American Goods ever exhibited in this country, at low prices and on liberal credit.

CARPETINGS AT A GREAT REDUCTION.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 406 Broadway, near Grand-st., have received by late arrivals the latest patterns of John Crossley & Son's VELVET and TAPESTRY CARPETING, and are prepared to offer one of the most complete and varied assortments in this market full 25 per cent. less than last year's prices.

Rich Velvet, 10s. to 12s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry, 4s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, 6s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Three-ply, 3s. 6d. to 5s. per yard.
Best Ingrains, 3s. to 3s. per yard.

BANKIN'S OLD STAND,
No. 193 Bowery,
HOUSES, of every description.
ZEPHYR MERINO UNDERSHIRTS
for the warm weather. Very light and elastic, and universally approved. Call and examine.
A. BANKIN & CO., No. 193 Bowery.
Established in 1822.

TERRIBLE MORTALITY!
NATIONAL HOTEL, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.,
New-York, June 1, 1855.
This may certify that I have tried PARSONS & CO.'S "Rat Exterminator," and find it the best article I have ever used for destroying rats and roaches; having used all other rat exterminators.
GEORGE SHELBY.
CLIFTON HOTEL, New-York, June 1, 1855.
Messrs. Parsons & Co.: We have used your Rat Exterminator on our premises with entire success, annihilating both cockroaches and rats, to our surprise and gratification, with but one application.
A. B. MILLER & CO.
C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 61 Barclay-st., agents.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the exclusive right of which belongs to us, were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, for the safes and this is the lock and the only powder-proof lock that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition, and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-Proof Locks.
S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block,
Nos. 128, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—THERE ARE few things which afford us greater pleasure than sitting down to write a notice of the celebrated HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, because we are fully conscious we are conferring a public benefit, and our heart tells us that by our notices many have been induced to try these Bitters, and been rescued from death, by dyspepsia, liver complaint, &c., for the cure of which it is certain. It is prepared and sold only by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, at the German Medicine Store, No. 120 Arch-st., Philadelphia. Now sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES IMPROVED SO AS to run without noise, are the most perfect combination yet presented to public notice. They sew the very finest thread without ever breaking it, and perform the heaviest work in cloth or leather, with equal facility. Prices from $50 to $125; will do every description of work. Operators of many years of these machines $1,000 a year. N. B.—All other sewing machines are liable to suits for infringement of Patents.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

GENIN'S LEADING DRESS HAT FOR SUMMER is just now having a "run" unparalleled in the history of the New-York hat trade. As fast as the cases and packages are filled they are swept off by fashionable customers. Look in at the store and see the crowds with which it is continually thronged; such a scene was never before witnessed in any place in the city.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' HYGEANA. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the HYGEANA. Principal office, No. 263 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price only $2 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 12 to 2 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

BOSTON PIANOS.—HORACE WATERS, NO. 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pianos, with and without the Æoline. Jacob Chickering, Ralph & Chickering, and Woodward & Brown's Pianos, which have the iron frame and will stand any climate, they are the best Boston makes, and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

EMBROIDERIES

Opening of the Women's Hospital.

A formal opening of this Institution No. 50 Madison-avenue, will take place this day, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M. Medical gentlemen and the benevolent public are invited to be present. This establishment is conducted under the auspices of some of the first ladies in our City; and promises great usefulness if wisely managed. Rev. Dr. TYNG, Dr. A. H. STEVENS, Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, Mayor WOOD, and others are expected to speak.

City Temperance Alliance.

At a regular meeting of this body, last evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a public meeting be held in the Tabernacle about the middle of June, or as soon as practicable after that, to make a grand Temperance demonstration prior to the time when the new Liquor Law goes into effect.

Resolved, That preparatory meetings be held in all the Wards, in connection with the Ward Alliances, to whom, known the position and aim of the City Alliance, and to provide means for conducting the cause.

Triumphs in the French Palace of Industry—No Blood Shed Yet.

From Paris Correspondence of the Montreal Gazette.

PARIS, Thursday, May 3, 1855.

When I last wrote I announced the fact that the United States had ceded to Canada the entire part of their space, and I much regret to have to state now that there has sprung up difficulty not before anticipated in relation to this matter. I may say that, by the written consent of the United States, England and France, Canada was to have all the space not wanted by the United States of that portion accorded to them. But by some way, dodge or other, an English firm gets possession of the front portion of the space allotted to me. This the United States, on our behalf, refuse to accede to, and the matter is referred to Baron Rothschild, who refers it to France.

The affair thickens, and a rupture is threatened, as the United States insist on our getting the front. Application has been made to the Canadian Commissioner to settle the affair and prevent further difficulty. This may, will be fulfilling to do, provided we get an equivalent; but, if we do, we ought to secure the privilege of keeping together all our products in one compartment. At present the arrangement of the Exhibition is that all articles shall be classified, and each classification kept by itself; but I would rather have all our articles together, as by that means we shall make the best show.

I enclose one letter from the United States Commissioner to Mr. GALT, which will explain itself.

[illegible] I was instructed by my colleagues to inform you that the space desired by you for the Messrs. BLEIGNEWS having been assigned by the United States to Canada, it cannot be granted exclusively by the Commissioner of the United States. I regret exceedingly that it is out of our power to comply with your request; and I am, Sir,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
MAUNSELL B. FIELD.

This letter shows that the tone and the position assumed by the United States Commissioner, and we have every reason to feel thankful to them.

Since the correspondence Canada has taken up the least space, but the United States say they will not come to terms unless Canada says she is satisfied; and that, should the persons on of that part of their space in question not be given up to us—if we are not satisfied—they will retire from the Exhibition altogether. This is very, very unfortunate.

An entire day has just been held, but no arrangement has yet been made; but there is to be another meeting to-morrow. The Canadians ought not to yield without a fair equivalent, which giving us space for all our things within one compartment would be.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Sabbath Evenings in Stanton-street Prayer-Meeting.—The exercises will consist of a portion of the notes of discourses delivered in connection with the Young Men's Prayer Meeting of this Church, will be preached TO-MORROW EVENING by Rev. John Thornton, D. D., of Great Jay, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Prayer by the School at 9 and 10 o'clock.

☞ Installation.—Rev. HENRY Y. VOORHEES will preach next SUNDAY (to-morrow) in the Reformed Dutch church of Brownville and Kingston, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. and will be installed as pastor of said church at 4 P. M. Rev. Mr. LORD, of Harlem, will preach the installation sermon, Rev. Mr. VAN NEST deliver the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Mr. MACGREGOR to the people.

☞ Reformed Dutch Church—On 23d st., between 6th and 7th ave., (Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH's.) The fifth of the series of Sabbath Evenings for the Young will be delivered by Rev. Dr. BURGER SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Subject—"All these things have I kept from my youth up; what lack I yet?"

☞ Allen-street Presbyterian Church.—Reconciliation of Friends in this other World, clearly to be inferred from Scripture.—Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS, Pastor, will deliver this discourse on SABBATH MORNING next; and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, a lecture on the History and Character of Joseph.

☞ Rev. Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, will preach in the Rev. Northwest corner of Court and Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All friendly to the formation of a Presbyterian Church in that locality are invited to attend.

☞ Rev. J. H. King.—Lately appointed Pastor of the Free Church, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Also, preaching at 3 P. M. Seats free. All favorable to sustaining a Church upon these principles are invited to attend.

☞ Central Presbyterian Church, Broome-st.—The regular religious service of this church will be continued on SABBATH EVENING, the 3d inst., at the usual hours, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Services by the Pastor, Rev. A. AUGUSTUS WOOD.

☞ Lafayette-street Presbyterian Church, corner of Lafayette and Varick sts. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. ISAAC W. BRIGGS, TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING will be delivered the 4th discourse on the Women of the Bible. Subject—Martha and Mary.

☞ The Orphan's Home of the Episcopal Church.—There will be a service with addresses, on the occasion of a collection for the above named institution, in the Church of the Holy Communion, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. Sylvester Hussey is delivering an indefinite series of lectures SUNDAY EVENINGS, at No. 187 Bowery, on the Origin, Nature, and Destiny of Man. Religious Skeptics, Deists, and confirm. are requested not to attend.

☞ The Angel in the Sun.—Bishop Snow will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway. Subjects, Revelation—The Battle of this Great Day of God Almighty. Rev. 16: 14—21.

☞ Trinity M. E. Church—Corner of 16th-st. and 8th-ave. Services in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by Rev. W. Hoosier, Pastor of the North Presbyterian Church.

☞ Spiritualism in Brooklyn.—Mr. Perry, speaking medium, will occupy the desk at the Brooklyn Institute TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 3 o'clock P. M. Public Conference Wednesday evening. Seats free.

☞ Rev. E. L. Magoon, D. D., pastor of the Oliver-st. Baptist Church, will preach NEXT SABBATH, June 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Great Northern and Western Route to Chicago and Sault St. Mary through Canada, via Toronto, Simcoe and Huron Railroad.—Passengers leaving New-York on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by Express Trains of New-York and Erie, Syracuse and Niagara, or by Hudson River and New-York Central Railroads, to Syracuse, and thence to Oswego by Railroad, will reach Toronto by steamers CHAMPION or MAY FLOWER early next morning, and proceed immediately, via the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railway to Collingwood, on Lake Huron, when they will take passage at noon of the second day on one of the magnificent low pressure steamers KEYSTONE STATE, LADY ELGIN, NIAGARA, QUEEN CITY, or LOUISIANA, which form the tri-weekly connection with Chicago, Milwaukee, and principal Lake Michigan Ports, arriving at Chicago in less than eighty hours after leaving New-York. This route presents unequaled facilities and attractions to travelers, the night travel on the entire line being performed on steamboats luxuriously furnished, and the daylight passed amid the beautiful scenery of the Great Lakes, embracing the Straits of Mackinaw, the Sault St. Marie, and the Cloche Mountains and Million Islands of the Georgian Bay.

The rates of FIRST CLASS FARE embrace meals and berths on board the steamers on Lake Ontario, and on Lakes Huron and Michigan, and travelers will find the route far less fatiguing, more expeditious, and cheaper than any other.

Passengers for Sault St. Mary and points on Lake Superior, will leave New-York on the mornings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and proceed as before mentioned to Collingwood, where they will take steamers for Sault St. Mary, reaching that point in less than sixty hours from New-York. Passengers may also proceed by way of Buffalo, Rochester and Suspension Bridge, or by Cape Vincent to Toronto, and there as designated herein.

Fall through tickets apply at the several offices of the New-York and Erie Railroad at the present. Other arrangements for procuring through tickets will be announced in a few days.

Distance to Green Bay, Mackinaw, and Sault St. Mary, several hundred miles less than any other route, and $4 to $5 cheaper.

A. BRUNELL,
Supt. Qst. Rm. & Nav. Railroad, Toronto.

The attention of shippers of freight is invited to this route as unrivaled economy with expedition. For information relative to freights, apply to

F. E. LITTLEJOHN, No. 166 Broad-st.
CLARK & ROBE, No. 115 Broad-st.
E. HARVEY, No. 127 Broad-st.
J. GILBERT, No. 17 Counties-slip.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including every thing necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price catalogues gratis. Catalogue sent to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Flower of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

☞ Permanent in Health with Comfortable Pills.—The combinations of ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation and certain in overcoming all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions whether from cold or otherwise; headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disordered sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHARLES H. RING, No. 122 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Bowery-st.; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 182 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 167 Bleecker-st.; Dr. DEGRAFF, No. 220 Canal-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 110 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. S. HILL & CO.; in Philadelphia, by T. R. GALLENDER, No. 68 South 2d-st.; in Boston, by J. RUSSELL SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont Row. Sent by mail by enclosing $1 to Dr. CORNELIUS L. CHESEBROUGH, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

☞ Dr. Sherer's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—Cured one week, dyspepsia, nervous, subject to sudden fainting, powerless with nervousness in the back, weak, languishing in any physical function, enervated many years, subject to excessive pains of any kind! Have to your remedy. In your mind, your memory, clouded; does your head fail you in business, are you depressed in spirits, dissatisfied, worn out and utterly "out of heart?" Have in your remedy. Cure has attendant more effective than alcohol; permanent in its effects, and harmless to the system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scald, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. RIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

"SUMMER HAS COME."

☞ Ladies go To-Day to HARRIOTT'S BROADWAY Family Shoe Emporium, No. 638 Broadway and No. 64 Howard-st., and buy spats of his beautiful French Gaiters for $1 75. French Gaiters all colors for $1 75. Also, those Linen Gaiters for warm weather.

☞ These $3 75 Boots Made to Order—By A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann-st., are made of the best French Calfskin with patent shanks. Best French patent-leather Boots, $5 to $7. Every style of shoes, gaiters, &c., cheaper than elsewhere; a saving of 25 to 50 per cent. in your boot bills.

☞ Removed.—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL BRASS SPRING TRUSSES,
To No. 1 Barclay-st., corner Broadway.
This Truss never rusts, nor grows weak from use. Six days' trial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct, Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 80 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ The New-York Weekly Critic.—The first number of this paper is for sale THIS (Saturday) MORNING, June 2, in every newsroom in the City; also at the bookstores of STEIN-GER & TOWNSEND, DEWITT & DAVENPORT, and T. J. CROWEN.

EDITORIAL CONTENTS.

Journalism—Fernando Wood—American Diplomacy—Wanted a Playright—Stanwix Hall—Fish and Flesh—Return of the Prodigals—Clerical Despotism—Orpheus—Baby Dropping—Lady Thieves—Reviews of Books, &c., &c.

The article on Fernando Wood although severe, is thought to be merited.

The contents of the Critic contains a variety of carefully-selected tales and light reading matter. Single copies, 6 cents. For sale at all the newsrooms, and by the proprietors,

CLEVELAND & MCELRATH,
No. 17 Spruce-st., New-York.

☞ The Suburban Home Association will hold public meetings every MONDAY EVENING, at No 137 Bowery. Persons wishing to obtain a highly desirable building site, convenient to the City and easy of access at all times, at a low price and on easy terms, would find it an advantage to attend these meetings, where full particulars may be obtained, or by application to any of the following-named gentlemen, who are officers of the Association:

ARTHUR MURPHY, No. 112 Laurens-st.
JOHN WILSON, No. 49 Eve-st.
WILLIAM E. MACDONOUGH, No. 41 Clinton-st.
W. H. WALKER, No. 22 South 6th-st., Williamsburg.
JAMES C. PIERSON, No 241 Broadway.
THOS. EDGERLEY, 118 Nassau-st., Oryon Office.
THEO. A. KING, No 316 Grand-st.
H. H. LAURENCE, No. 218 Forsyth-st.

☞ Preserve Your Fruits by Using Sarata's Patent Self-Sealing Cans, by which your Fruit and Vegetables can be kept in a fresh state with their natural flavor without the addition of sugar or any other preservative property. The Cans may be used year after year, and are easily opened or closed by a simple screw attachment. N. B.—The Genuine Self-Sealing Cans have our signature on the cap, "Sarata's Patent;" WELLS & PROVOST, Proprietors. Full directions for using accompany the Cans.

WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,
No. 331 Pearl-st., near Franklin-square.

☞ Caution.—Information having been received of the attempt by an unscrupulous money for collection and the sale of books, professedly for the benefit of the Ladies' Home Mission, Five Points, the public are hereby informed that the only agents employed by the Mission to collect funds in the behalf are the Missionary and the Assistant Missionary, Rev. W. C. VAN METER.

Goods or contributions designed for the Mission should be directed Ladies' Home Mission, Old Brewery, Five Points, New-York, and to the care of the subscriber.

N. MEAD, Missionary.

☞ Fetersville Homestead Association.—The lands of this Association are all subscribed for, and members are hereby informed that by resolutions adopted at a previous meeting, the time has been fixed for the distribution of the property. Members who are in arrears at the time fixed for the distribution, will not be considered as entitled to take part in the same, and against all such delinquent members the lines will be enforced. Regular meetings every Monday evening, corner of Broadway and Grand st.

F. A. POTTER, President.
W. H. HOTT, Secretary.

☞ Special Notice—O. U. A.—The members of HENRY CLAY CHAPTER, No. 41 O. U. A., and the Order generally, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, GEORGE P. WHIPPLE, at his late residence, No. 104 Grove-st., on SUNDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Chapter will meet at their rooms corner of Broadway and Grand sts., at 9 o'clock.

WILLIAM M. WHITNEY, Secretary.

☞ Council City, Kansas.—A Government Post-Office being now established at this settlement, (Lotan Smith, Esq., P. M.,) letters for members of THE AMERICAN SETTLEMENT COMPANY, in Kansas, should be directed to "Council City, Kansas Territory."

GEO. WALTER, General Superintendent,
American Settlement Company, No. 110 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ China, Glass and Earthenware, Eighth-avenue, New-Store.—Merchants across rivers and private families are invited to inspect my stock of goods, which they will find unequaled in price and quality. French fancy goods from auction; rich cut and pressed glassware, at a low figure.

WASHINGTON HADLEY,
No. 171 8th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

☞ Dr. Collett will give the most interesting lecture of his Course, on the Brain and Nervous System, at 3 o'clock, THIS EVENING, at Continental Hall, corner 34th-st. and 4th-av. Admission 25 cents. On MONDAY, June 4, he will lecture at 3 P. M., exclusively to ladies, and at 8 P. M. exclusively to gentlemen. Admission 25 cents.

☞ Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by

RUFUS K. MCHARG, Importer, No. 128 Broadway.

☞ The Best Hair Dye.—O. M. BALLARD received the premium at the World's Fair and the American Institute, and may be relied upon as the best, warranted to color brown or black. For sale or applied at Nos. 426 and 500 Broadway.

☞ Post-Office Notice.—The mails for Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per U. S. steamer ARAGO, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 2d day of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ English Vermin Destroyer, equaled by no other in the world for destroying Bugs, Roaches, Worms, &c. Price 25 and 50 cts. Sold by

C. H. RING, No. 122 Broadway.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN, WITH SINCERE INTENTIONS, of middle age, highest respectability, professing the Christian religion, of temperate and domestic habits, of cultivated taste, desires to make the acquaintance of a lady, free by correspondence, and afterwards, if mutually agreeable, by personal interview, of a cheerful and confirmed piety, of an affectionate and amiable disposition, of an educated and refined taste, of good family and health, and possessing some personal attraction; property considerations of either party not to be discussed until an interview is had. Those who appreciate the sincere motives of the undersigned, may rely upon their communications being honorably, seriously and confidentially treated. Address, for two weeks, from any part of the United States, WARREN N. CLEARSON, at the New-York General Post Office.

☞ HARRISON'S EXTRACT OF MUSK.—To produce this the prime scent is used, and imbued with other delightful fragrances, till it becomes one of the most delighting of all perfumes he is the most pervasive and enduring. No one but the great American Perfumer HARRISON can effect this. GRIFFIN & ACKEN, No. 61 Maiden-lane, have it at wholesale, and P. O'REILLY, No. 106 Avenue D, at retail.

☞ HARRISON'S BEAR'S OIL and BEAR POMATUM are the oil and stearine of UNADULTERATED BEAR'S GREASE obtained direct from the hunters of the West. Their superior value for the hair is well known. They are highly perfumed.

☞ PRINTING TO BE DONE WELL—Must be done by those who understand the business, and as SUTTON has been established a number of years at his present location, No. 143 Fulton-st., between Nassau and Broadway, and has the advantages of all the modern improvements in the art, he is enabled to do his work with neatness, punctuality and dispatch, at low prices for cash.

THOMAS R. SUTTON, Printer.

☞ G. A. LILLENDAHL, manik Nurse, under his own direction.

☞ ALL GOODS SOLD AT HIS ESTABLISHMENT, Orders solicited by the public and private exhibitions. Sole importer of the celebrated Gothic Vermilion, a superior article.

No. 308 Williams-st., corner of Spruce.

☞ TEETH ON GOLD, $1 TO $3 ONLY—Warranted. Gold premiums received—New style and beautiful—Whole sets $20 to $60. Teeth filled, cleaned, &c., at equally moderate terms. T. MANSON, 16 years practical dentist, No. 285 Broadway and No. 206 West 23d-st., near 8th-av., before 2 and after 6 P. M.

☞ REMOVAL.—THOS. H. DALE & CO. have removed to No. 3 Wall-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT UNKNOWN.
The recently discovered Romance at Paris, by
SIR WALTER SCOTT,
Entitled
MORDOUN.
A TALE OF THE TWELVE HUNDRED AND TEN,
now in possession of E. DU SAINT MAURICE CABANY, Proprietaire of "Mordon."

Directeur Général de la Société des Archives de France, will be published June 8. Nothing in the literary world for the last twenty years has created such intense excitement in Europe as the discovery of this posthumous novel.

W. P. FETRIDGE & CO.,
Franklin-square, New-York.

Persons remitting fifty cents will receive a copy of the book post-paid by mail.

Each copy will contain a fac simile of Sir Walter Scott's Letter, found with the MSS.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER OF JUNE 9
Will contain the first installment of the GREAT ORIGINAL TALE by
FANNY FERN.
We will be able to supply our customers with the LEDGER on TUESDAY, next, a few days in advance of the date of the paper.

The LEDGER retails for THREE CENTS per copy, and the new Tale must create a demand for it everywhere. For sale by DEXTER & BROTHER, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann-st.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
THE MISSING BRIDE,
OR MIRIAM, THE AVENGER.
By Miss SOUTHWORTH, author of "Lost Heiress," "Wife's Victory," &c., &c., 12mo., cloth, $1 25; paper 50. This volume is considered by many superior to either of Miss SOUTHWORTH's other works. Its appearance has been long expected, and it will be, doubtless, welcomed by the admirers of the authoress, who are daily becoming more numerous.

T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.
DUNCE & BROTHER, No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
JULIA MANNERING;
OR, THE FATE OF AMBITIOUS MOTHERS.
By the Author of "Miss Grant," &c. Price 25 cents.
Published and for sale by
GARRETT & CO., No. 12 Ann-st.
Also for sale by all Booksellers.

NEW LAW BOOK.
HOWARD'S COURT OF APPEALS CASES.
By NATHAN HOWARD, Jr., Counselor at Law.
For sale by JOHN J. DIGNEY & CO., No. 1 Nassau-st.

JUST PUBLISHED,
SIX DAYS OF CREATION.
BY PROF. TAYLER LEWIS.
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BROCKLESBY'S ASTRONOMY.
NOW READY.
ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY—For Schools and Academies, with Explanatory Notes and Questions for Examination. By JOHN BROCKLESBY, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Trinity College, Hartford and author of the "Elements of Meteorology," and of the "Views of the Microscopic World." With splendid Illustrations.

In this work the author has aimed to preserve the great principles and facts of Astronomy in their integrity, and to arrange, explain, and illustrate them that they may stand out boldly defined, and be clear and intelligible to the honest and faithful student.

ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION. By JAMES B. DODD, A. M. Mowman Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Transylvania University.

"I have just examined, with some care, Prof. Dodd's Elements of Geometry, and, so far, as I am capable of judging, I conceive it to be in many respects decidedly the best work of the kind extant. For simplicity, exactness and completeness it can have no superior. Like his Arithmetic and Algebra, in many important particulars his Geometry stands prominent and alone.

A. S. HAMILTON, President of Andrew College."

PROF. FRESENER'S GERMAN GRAMMAR, on a new plan, of remarkable simplicity, and which meets the most cordial approval of teachers.

IN PRESS:
AN INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN PHYSIOLOGY. By Prof. WORTHINGTON HOOKER of Yale College.
ALGEBRA, BY ELEMENTS ARITHMETIC. By Prof. J. B. DODD.

FARMER, BEACH & CO.,
No. 4 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS,
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY,
Will publish on Friday,
MRS. JAMESON'S NEW WORK,
A COMMON-PLACE BOOK
OF THOUGHTS, MEMORIES AND FANCIES,
ORIGINAL AND SELECTED.
Part I. ETHICS AND CHARACTER.
Part II. LITERATURE AND ART.
By Mrs. JAMESON.
1 vol. 12mo., cloth, 320 pages, 75 cents.

For many years I have been accustomed to make a memorandum of any thought which came across me—if pen and paper were at hand, and to mark (and remark) any passages in a book which excited either a sympathetic or an antagonistic feeling. The collection of notes accumulated insensibly from day to day.—Extract from Preface.

ON SATURDAY,
LEAVES FROM A FAMILY JOURNAL,
FROM THE FRENCH OF EMILE SOUVESTRE,
Author of "Attic Philosophy," &c.
1 vol. 12mo., paper covers, 50 cents; cloth, 2 plates, 75 cents.

This is a very entertaining little book. It contains the history of a most amiable young couple who, although endowed with many virtues, are still only mortal, and fall into many errors; but there is a father—a perfect gem, and an aunt who must have learnt wisdom from the lips of Penelope herself; and these two individuals are always at hand to make the wrong right, not with the touch of a magic wand, like the good genius in a pantomime, but with that much-despised article—good advice.

MR. SHELTON'S NEW WORK.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
PEEPS FROM A BELFRY; OR THE PARISH SKETCH BOOK. By Rev. F. W. SHELTON. 1 vol. 12mo., $1.
CONTENTS.
The Lost Tombstone—Father Boyle—Golden Mouthed Taylor—A Burial among the Mountains—St Peter's at Rosendale—The Square Pew—The Model Parish—The Seven Sleepers—The Child's Funeral—The Two Neighbors—The Heart of Adamant, &c. &c.

From the Knickerbocker Magazine.

The best work that has ever proceeded from his pen. * * We hazard nothing in predicting for it a very extensive sale.

SCRIBNER'S NEW BOOKS.
JOY AND CARE. By Mrs. L. C. TUTHILL. 1 vol., 63 cents.
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IK MARVEL'S FUDGE DOINGS. 2 vols., $2.
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LIVES OF THE CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES. By G. VAN SANTVOORT. 1 vol., $2 25.

CHARLES SCRIBNER,
No. 145 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARINE INSURANCE ACCOUNTS.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
THE INSURANCE MONITOR AND WALL-STREET REVIEW.
Vol. 2, No. 6 for June, 1855.
This number contains among a variety of interesting matter, an elaborate tabular synopsis of Marine Insurance Accounts for 1854. Published by

T. JONES, Jr. & CO., No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

HENRY WARD BEECHER'S NEW BOOK.
In consequence of the large and increasing advance orders from the trade, the publication of the
STAR PAPERS
is deferred until next week, when a third edition (11,000 copies in all,) will be ready, and for sale simultaneously by all booksellers.

J. C. DERBY, Publisher,
No. 119 Nassau-st., N. Y.

THE PROTESTANT CHURCHMAN.
This valuable Weekly Episcopal paper is edited by Rev. HENRY ANTHON, D. D.; Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rev. ELI H. CANFIELD, Rev. ARSON D. F. RANDOLPH; No. 285 Broadway, Publisher. Subscription price $2 50 from June to June in every year. This paper is devoted to sound Evangelical principles, and the maintenance of pure Protestant truth.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM DEFINED.
WE KNOW NOTHING about works that don't sell.
WE KNOW NOTHING about being behind time with anything.
WE KNOW NOTHING about high prices for books, &c.
WE KNOW NOTHING about our customers being late with books.
WE KNOW NOTHING but to have them supplied in advance.
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WE KNOW NOTHING about "keeping books and papers on hand."
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WE KNOW NOTHING but to attend to our business at No. 166 Nassau-st., the WORLD'S AGENCY, for Books, Magazines, Papers, &c. ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY.

EUROPE IN 1855.—Travelers to Europe will see at Epitchcas of the undersigned, American books and newspapers, Guide Books for Paris and the Continent, and all English Books, on good terms. Attention will be devoted to American visitors, and any information gladly given.

SAMPSON, LOW, SON & CO., American and English Booksellers and Publishers, No. 47 Ludgate-hill, (by St. Paul's,) London.

WILLIAM K. CORNWELL—No 331 Pearl-st., Franklin-square, Harper & Brother's Buildings, offers for sale at lowest rates a general assortment of BOOKS and STATIONERY. Orders receive prompt attention. INDUCEMENTS of a peculiar nature will be offered purchasers of SCHOOL BOOKS in quantities.

COUNTY AND STATE MAPS.—Revised edition of BURR'S COUNTY MAPS of the State of New-York. Also lowmaps of the New-Jersey, Ohio, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., &c. J. DISTURNELL, No. 107 Broadway.

FRANCIS & LOVEJOY, Stationers, Printers, and Blank-Book Makers, No. 71 Maiden-lane, sell every style of Blank-Book, Paper and Stationery. Orders receive prompt attention.

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FILES OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES FOR SALE—For the months of February, March, April and May, 1855. Address FILE, this Office.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FANNY FERN'S NEW STORY.
The publisher of the
NEW-YORK LEDGER
informs us that the
GREAT ORIGINAL TALE
by this popular Authoress, will be commenced in
THE LEDGER OF JUNE 9,
and that it will be ready for delivery to the Trade on TUESDAY next, 5th of June. There will be a great rush for it. Send your orders to

ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY,
No. 166 Nassau-st.

"The best new Novel before the public."—N. Y. Express.
BLANCHE DEARWOOD,
A NEW ROMANCE OF AMERICAN LIFE.
One vol. 12 mo., cloth, $1; paper, 75 cents.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
AND FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
CONTENTS.

Initiatory,	Passion—Temptation,
Gilbert Waldeg,	A Conference,
The Arrival,	Mystery,
Blanche and her Guardian,	Designs and Desires,
The Clove,	Old Scenes Revisited,
Love and a Visitor,	A Farewell to the Clove,
An Unexpected Rencontre,	Blanche among new Friends,
Love, and an Adventure,	City Friends,
Habits and Pleasures,	The Play,
Redmont's History,	Rival Purposes,
Strategems,	Intrigue—Suspicions—A Collision,
The Old Soldier's Story,	The Ball,
A Discovery,	A Revelation,
Pain and Doubt,	Mother and Son,
Father and Son,	Mr. Waldron's History,
A Farewell Repeated,	"Love, the Distorting Spirit Found and Lost,
"Love, the Distorting Spirit Found and Lost, of the World,"	The last Parting,
The Town—Mrs. Carlton—Gossipings,	
The Play,	

From the New-York Daily Times.

The best American novel of the season, as far as we have seen. The heroine is a true woman—high in principle, strong in affection, clear in intellect. The other principal characters are her guardian, her lover, a queenly Mrs. Carlton, a domestic Machiavel named Kenworthen, and one Capt. Dutton, an old revolutionary soldier, with his heart (and that a large one) in the right place. The story is full of interest, and the characters marked with individuality.

From the New-York Express.

Blanche Dearwood is a work of genuine vigor, full at passion, of life and character, and especially a reflection of those, as developed in our midst. It possesses a distinction from our other local novels—that of a sustained and dignified tone, which, if it does not aim at a uniform ideality, reaches an elegance and beauty in its materials and finish quite equal to the best English novels. From the first page to the end the interest is graduated with accelerating intensity, and as a delicious love story, or as a well-knit intrigue, skillfully managed with a view to intensity of interest, happy conclusion, pleasant description and incident, we are prepared to accord it our vote and sanction, as the best new novel before the public.

DUNCE & BROTHER,
No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE TOWN TALK.
FANNY FERN'S NEW STORY,
and the enormous price paid for it, has been the town talk for the past few weeks. THIS GREAT TALE will be commenced in the
NEW-YORK LEDGER
of June 9. The LEDGER will be ready for delivery to News dealers on TUESDAY next. Everybody should get it; and almost everybody doubtless will get it. It can be obtained wholesale and retail at the News Depôt of
HOPE & YATES, No. 22 Beekman-st.

READY THIS DAY.
ONLY EDITION CONTAINING ALL THE LETTERS OF SENATOR BROOKS
THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN
SENATOR BROOKS AND † JOHN,
ARCHBISHOP OF NEW-YORK,
Growing out of the speech of Senator Brooks on the
CHURCH PROPERTY BILL,
in the New-York State Senate, March 6, 1855. Arranged for publication with an Introductory Preface by W. S. TEBDALE.

It would require another book of the size of the one of the Controversy to contain all the letters in relation to the speech of † John which has been published by the Press throughout the country; we are therefore obliged to omit the great mass of editorial comments in our pages on. The following extracts form an average reflex of the opinions set forth by the journals of the † Bishop—the intellectual fraternity of editors.

The Independent, speaking of † John says:

Returning from the Vatican to proclaim to the faithful the glorious triumph of the Church in the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception, he finds his own ecclesiastic invaded, and the Church for the moment undoubtedly in peril. In sudden choler he issues a manifesto declaring that good Catholics will not regard the law, and threatening swift vengeance upon its authors. Finding that this insolent movement is met with a universal jeer, he proceeds to assail Hon. Erastus Brooks of the Senate, who had ventured to challenge in the assertion made by him in debate, that the Archbishop holds five millions of property. Mr. Brooks went quietly to work and produced from the records of deeds the indisputable proof of his statement.

Mr. Brooks has kept his temper and maintained the courtesies of debate, persistently reiterating the facts with the evidence.

The New-York Observer, with its accustomed ability, handles the subject of the controversy in its issue of May 17.

THE SENATOR AND ARCHBISHOP.—The Archbishop in his controversy with Senator Brooks has fainted out in the same style in which he broke down in his controversy some years ago with Kirwan. After again and again charging and declaring that he had proved Mr. Brooks to be guilty of falsehood, and having formally dismissed him as being altogether beneath his notice, he returns to the charge by publishing a card, and asking a suspension of the public opinion for ten days or a fortnight, until he shall have had time to gather the proofs of that which he has repeatedly insisted upon that he has proved abundantly.

Senator Brooks has done great service to the cause of truth and justice by drawing out the great facts which he has exhibited to the public, and which he has established by the most irrefragable proofs. He is now in a condition to compare his original statement in the Senate, which the Archbishop impugned, with the testimony which he has adduced in support of it, and it will be readily perceived that he has more than made good his charge, which was received with so much astonishment at the time it was put forth.

REMEMBER! This is the ONLY edition containing ALL THE LETTERS of Senator Brooks and Archbishop Hughes.

DE WITT & DAVENPORT, Publishers,
Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st.

PUBLISHED,
PUTNAM'S MONTHLY,
FOR
JUNE
END OF VOLUME FIVE.
CONTENTS OF NO. XXI.

1. American Travelers.
2. Robert of Lincoln.
3. Twice Married. (Continued.)
4. The Late Emperor of Russia.
5. Australians.
6. Fifty-four Hundred Years ago.
7. Slavery in the Ottoman Empire.
8. Living in the Country.

An Event—Wolfert's Roost—The Nepenthes and its Legends—Mr. Sparrowgrass descends to the Infernal Regions on a Dumb Waiter—Carrier Pigeons and Roosters—The Great Polish Exile—Poetry—Altogether a Chapter of Birds.

9. Science and Navigation.
10. About Barns.
11. The Desire of the Moth.
12. Cape Cod: The Shipwreck—Stage Coach Views.
13. The Mormon's Wife.
14. Noon and Morning.
15. Should we Fear the Pope?
16. Editorial Notes.

I. Literature—1. A Batch of Novels—Dollars and Cents, by Miss A. D. Warner; Blanche

Remarkably Courage on a Young Lady.

From the Pittsburg Union.

One of the most villainous outrages we have ever heard of was committed in Collins township one night last week, upon a young lady, belonging to this city. The protection of the affair are as follows:

Miss Sarah Watson, lost a young lady named Mary Ann Curran, about 20 years, accompanied a companion to a pic-nic in a wood near Coraopolis. They had not been on the ground a great deal of time, when two men (if so they can be called) drove up, each in a buggy. After enjoying themselves for about an hour, they approached a gentleman present (of whom there were several) and requested the privilege of introducing their fair companions. The request was complied with, and immediately the party entered into an animated chatter. Soon after, Miss Watson left the young men, named Cunnan, and Miss Curran, to go a partner, and the other asked one of the ladyes companions. They strolled around some time, and finally the females were invited to drink a glass of lemonade, which the fellows said they could procure a short distance off.

Miss Watson and her friend were conveyed to a place several yards from the business of the company, where a liquid mixture resembling lemonade was furnished to them. Immediately on swallowing the potion, a sort of stupor came over Miss W., and she intimated that she felt very sick, and wished to convey her in his buggy, but turning to her companion, she found that she was alone, the fellows having left the place. Miss W. was conveyed to a house, in which there were several persons, each of which were so drunk that they could not be roused, but instead of being in the house, she was placed on a bed in the room, and the fellows left her. Miss W. was so sick that she was entirely stupefied, and knew nothing of what was done to her.

Miss Curran, who was with Miss Liberty, also became intoxicated, and was placed in a bed, where she was left to sleep. Miss W. did not recover from her stupor until about 2 o'clock, when she was conveyed to her home and put to bed. Her friends were alarmed at her condition, and she was seized with convulsions. The report was circulated with rapidity, and the party entered into an animated chatter. Miss Curran, with one of the young men, named Cunnan, returned to the city, and the other, with one of the ladyes companions, stopped some time, and finally the females were invited to drink a glass of lemonade, which the fellows said they could procure a short distance off.

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AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]—LARGE HOUSE SALE [illegible] TAPESTRY CARPETS, FINE [illegible] PORTES, SILVER WARE, &c.—[illegible] o'clock pre[illegible] consisting the best selection [illegible] the season. A portion of the contents is [illegible] rosewood piano fortes, full seven-oc. [illegible] cost $1200; solid rosewood bureaus [illegible] carved; large pier and [illegible] marble slabs and gilt brass, are to match; [illegible] centre, side and card tables; elegant [illegible] with Avery plate glass dining [illegible] sideboards; also, 500 yards of [illegible] in excellent order; crimson satin damask [illegible] beautifully and heavily sub-ordered [illegible] curtains, rich brocatelle curtains and [illegible] to be found a choice collection, by modern [illegible] French decorations and vases, finished [illegible] the best taste and perfection; heavy rose [illegible] bed, best of the modern and an [illegible] very elegant marble top dressing bureaus [illegible] to match; pure curled hair mattresses, [illegible] and pillows; mahogany and maple chairs, [illegible] mahogany French bedsteads, black [illegible] and fancy tables, chaste tea-sets, very ex[illegible] elegant mantel clocks; complete [illegible] glassware in treasures; a large assortment of [illegible] plated castors, with cut glass; [illegible] plated coffee urns, with cut [illegible] tea pots, elegantly chased and engraved; [illegible] with solid silver edges; best of Ivory Cutlery, [illegible]

[illegible] SALE OF THE MAIN LINE OF [illegible] WORKS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Notice is [illegible] by authority of an act of Assembly of [illegible] June 16, 1854, will be exposed to [illegible] at the Exchange in the city of Philadelphia, [illegible] the Allegheny Portage Railroad, [illegible] the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania [illegible] the Western terminus of the Allegheny Portage Railroad, and the Western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the Eastern division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, including also the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, at Bacon's Island, together with the Locomotives, Cars, Trucks, stationary engines, machinery, tools, tools, tools, boilers, offices, [illegible] Depots, Water Stations, Wharves, &c., &c., all together with the franchises appertaining to the same, and thereunto belonging, or appertaining, to all property, real, personal and mixed, belonging to the Main Line of Public Works, as the same shall be ready for sale, and free and clear of all liens, encumbrances, claims and demands, except the rights of the Commonwealth, as hereinafter mentioned. On the terms and conditions to be fixed by the said act of Assembly, copies of which will be given on application at, or letter addressed to, the office of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg. JAS. POLLOCK, Gov. of Pennsylvania. COMMERCE, Harrisburg, May 31, 1855.

[illegible] FRANKLIN & NICHOLS [illegible] 10,000 WORTH OF [illegible] CLOCKS.—FRANKLIN & NICHOLS [illegible] auction, at their rooms, No. 79 Nassau-st., [illegible] DAY, June 12, and following days, until the [illegible] of every large and every way desirable [illegible] of clocks, all of which must be sold without [illegible] bidder, and in lots to suit purchasers, [illegible] comprises many new and desirable [illegible] of the trade, the property of an extensive [illegible] Connecticut, embracing a large portion [illegible] merchandise; and will be sold, [illegible] cost of manufacture to pay advances. [illegible] and its vicinity, general dealers in [illegible] will find this opportunity [illegible] these styles of goods such as will do [illegible] to them rare and decided advantages [illegible] would do well to avail themselves. [illegible] previous to that of the sale. Terms [illegible] $100 to $200, 4 months, and on sums of [illegible] 2 months, credit for approved paper. Sale [illegible] day at 10 o'clock A. M.

[illegible] BLEECKER, Auctioneer. [illegible] SALE OF VALUABLE REAL [illegible] Lots of Ground, with the buildings thereon, [illegible] ON TUESDAY, June 5, 1855, at 11 A. M., at the [illegible] ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell [illegible] TUESDAY, June 5, 1855, at 11 A. M., at the [illegible] Exchange, New-York, the following property, [illegible] of Ground, with the buildings thereon, [illegible] 10th and 11th ave., commencing [illegible] 25 feet front on 20th-st., [illegible] within 100 feet of 11th-av.; each lot is 20 [illegible] 90 feet 9 inches deep. On the 9 lots [illegible] are 9 frame dwelling-houses, in excellent [illegible] 3 stories high, with shop, 20 by 32 feet, [illegible] 30 feet 9 inches, all built of brick in the [illegible] manner. This property is in excellent [illegible] and could be opp ied to [illegible] purposes immediately. The fixtures, [illegible] attached, are expressly reserved, [illegible] sold with the real estate, but will be sold on [illegible] the 11th inst. For maps, terms, and full [illegible] to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., or to [illegible]

[illegible] MILLS, [illegible] VANDERBURGH, } Assignees.

[illegible] B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer. [illegible] FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, PIANO-FORTES, &c.—THIS DAY, (Saturday), at 10 o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John, a very [illegible] assortment of household furniture, consisting in part as follows, viz: beautifully carved suits of [illegible] parlor furniture, in rich coverings; mahogany [illegible] bureaus, with marble tops; [illegible] tables, extension tables, [illegible] stands and ornaments, chandeliers, [illegible] quartettes, rosewood, mahogany and black walnut [illegible] chairs, dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, [illegible] tables, [illegible] ware, rugs, &c.; Brussels stair [illegible] brass stair rods, parlor door mats.

[illegible] B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer. [illegible] SALE OF 26 SPLENDID BUILDING [illegible] 25th, 26th and 27th sts., in the City of [illegible]—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at Auction, on [illegible] June 6, 1855, at 12 M., at the Merchant's Exchange, [illegible] Lots, with the buildings thereon, situated [illegible] of 25th-st., on the north side of 25th-st., [illegible] feet west of 9th-av. [illegible] lots of land on the south side of 26th-st., [illegible] feet west of 9th-av. [illegible] lots of land on the south side of 27th-st., [illegible] 100 feet east of 11th-av., and 4 commencing 125 feet west of 11th-av. [illegible] lots of land on north side of 25th-st., commencing [illegible] 11th-av. [illegible] guarantee deeds will be delivered [illegible] one-third of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for three years. [illegible] particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, [illegible]

[illegible] SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY [illegible] CHICAGO.—Three thousand Lots for sale in Ellis's Addition to Chicago.—On the 6th day of June, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, the undersigned [illegible] Lots in Ellston Addition, comprising many [illegible] water lots on the North Branch. Also, third [illegible] Lots in Sheffield's Addition to Chicago, [illegible] many large water lots, situate on and near of the Chicago River, and adjoining the [illegible] opportunity (at prices within the reach of all) [illegible] either for residence or for business or [illegible] purposes. This property is that known to [illegible] the Chicago Land Company, and will be sold [illegible] without reserve. [illegible] payments, bearing interest annually. [illegible] } Trustees Chicago [illegible] Land Company. [illegible] For information, apply to CHAS. BUTLER, or S. M. FLEETWOOD, No. 11 Wall-st., [illegible]

[illegible] C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer. [illegible] SALE OF FIFTY-ONE [illegible] BUILDING LOTS ON STATEN ISLAND.—R. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 14, 1855, at 12 o'clock A. M., at the house of J. J. Donaldson, Stapleton, Richmond County, Staten Island, under the direction of George Catlin, Esq., referee, 51 valuable building lots at Stapleton, eligibly located [illegible] Terms.—Ten per cent down and the purchaser's fees to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance on the 21 day of July next, when the deeds will be ready for delivery, [illegible] per cent of the purchase money may remain on mortgage if desired by the purchaser. [illegible] R. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer. [illegible]

[illegible] THIS DAY.—At [illegible] street, a general variety of [illegible] clothing, mirrors, elsewhere and crockery, [illegible] rosewood and velvet French and cottage bedsteads, [illegible] marble top bureaus and washstands, [illegible] on tables, carpets, oil cloths, re[illegible]

[illegible] Store No. 145 Canal-st. [illegible] AUCTION SALE OF [illegible] A shantel mock[illegible] Agent, I will sell THIS DAY, June 2, 1855, at the stables [illegible] 14 and 16 West-st., at 3 o'clock in the forenoon, 5 [illegible] 3 rockaways, buggy wagons, 1 pair cream horses, [illegible] Napoleon, Gen[illegible] John and Lucy, &c. WM. B. JONES, Attorney for Mortgagee, Office Marine Court.

SAINT MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL CO.—Notice is hereby given, that on the 15th day of May, 1855, at 12 P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the property and eighty shares of the Saint Mary's Falls Ship Canal Company, pledged or hypothecated to THOMAS DYER, will be sold at public auction. The above sale is postponed until Tuesday, June 12, at same hour and place. ELBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Situated No. 222 Water-st. and Nos. 128 and 130 Front-st.—COLE & CHILTON will sell the above at auction at the Exchange, Brooklyn, WEDNESDAY, June 6, at 12 o'clock M. The property No. 128 Front-st. is well adapted to pay very large income on improvements, [illegible] further particulars see advertisement in the Courier and Enquirer. Brooklyn, May 31, 1855. [illegible] Attorneys, No. 67 Wall-st., and of AMERSBY WHITE, No. 128 Front-st., Brooklyn.

PEGAMS, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS—REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, No. 37 Liberty-st., one door from Nassau-st., will give their personal attention to sales of Real Estate, and to the negotiation of Mortgages, in public and private sale, Stocks, Furniture, Household Furniture, Pianos, Jewelry, &c., and to any business appertaining to the profession. Money loaned on Jewelry, &c., and for sale, Jewelry, &c., and to any business appertaining. Money loaned on Jewelry, &c., and for sale, Jewelry, &c., and to any business appertaining. [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

W. C. ALBERTIS, Auctioneer. [illegible] SHERIFF'S SALE.—W. C. ALBERTIS, Auctioneer, will sell, by virtue of a writ of execution issued by the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, at No. 13 Court-st., Brooklyn, one splendid suite of rosewood furniture, in plush; marble top centre-tables, lace window curtains, Brussels and Tapestry carpets, sofas, chairs, bedsteads, tables, &c.; also, 12 sewing-machines, [illegible] and other articles, in the office of Nathan Jarvis, Jr., in a meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, held at Laporte, Indiana, on the ninth day of April last, it was voted that said Northern Indiana Railroad Company be consolidated with the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, established by the laws of the State of Indiana; and that, in pursuance of the said votes an agreement has been executed between the said Michigan Southern Railroad Company and the said Northern Indiana Railroad Company, whereby they have become joined and consolidated into one Company, called THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. Holders of stock in the old Companies are requested to surrender immediately their old scrip (forms of which and information can be obtained at the Consolidated Company. By order of the Board of Directors. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1855. INTEREST DUE JUNE 1 on the following securities will be paid at this office: ALBANY CITY BONDS, BUFFALO CITY BONDS, KEOKUK CITY (IOWA) BONDS, BELVIDERE (DELAWARE) RAILROAD BONDS. Also, the Bonds of the City of Buffalo, which expire June 1.

C. O. GERBERDING, BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. G. will execute commissions entrusted to his care, attend to real estate trusts, the collection of claims, (which can be done through him more economically than through a lawyer,) and generally transacts generally. He refers to Hon. Wm. M. Gwin, Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, and Mr. HARPER, (of Raymond, Harper & Co.) New-York, CHAS. R. HAWES, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the McCULLOCH COPPER AND GOLD MINING CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 13 Exchange-pl., on MONDAY, June 4 next, at 11 o'clock P. M., on business of importance, when the attendance of the stockholders is earnestly requested. By order of the President.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1855. ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 207 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June, pro[illegible], between the hours of 12 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. By order, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 227 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PARK-PLACE, NEW-YORK.—This Company, with an ample Cash Capital, makes insurance against Life Risks upon the most favorable terms, either for the whole duration of life, or a more limited period.

Looking rather to its future usefulness than to any immediate benefit to policy-holders, the Company will pursue the same plan of operations adopted at its organization. The contract with a Life Insurance Company, extending, it may be, into series of years, too much prudence and care can hardly be exercised in the management of its affairs.

The Directors have much pleasure in recommending the Company as being in all respects equal in its advantages and responsibility to any other respectable institution.

Parties insured have the privilege of crossing the Atlantic to ports in Europe, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

SPECIAL PERMITS will be granted for California, Australia, East Indies, and other Foreign Ports, at a reduced rate of premium.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

S. Cambreleng,	James S. Sandford,	John L. Buckley,	
Robt Schell,	John R. Suydam,	J. W. Mesereau,	
Geo. W. Riggs,	Henry Beadel,	Joseph Britton,	
Francis A. Palmer,	John Gray,	Benj Babcock,	
Jacob Reese,	James Boorman,	Nathan Dutilh,	
J. W. Edmonds,	Nathan Sheff,	Alexander Muir,	
Henry S Leverich,	Wm N. McIntyre,	John S. Harris,	
Joseph Foulke,	Curtis Judson,	George Gluck,	
Samuel H. Foster,	M. H. Wolfe,	R. W. Kelley,	
Saml Sloan,	Albert Ward,	R. W. Kelley,	

JACOB REESE, President.
WM. V. POSTER, Secretary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
CHARLES D. SMITH, M. D., No. 21 West 12th-st.
EDWARD FIELDS, M. D., No. 4 Charlton-st.
(In attendance daily at the Office, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.)
JOHN T. METCALF, M. D., Consulting Physician.
S. CAMBRELENG, Esq., Counsellor.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL $200,000. Office, No. 6 Broad-street, New-York. THIS COMPANY INSURES ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, VESSELS IN PORT AND OTHER PROPERTY, AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLEASANTS, Vice-President.
Jacob Little, [illegible] O. Roberts, [illegible]
A. [illegible] Lapham, [illegible]
John B. [illegible] J. Parkman, [illegible]
Ramsay [illegible] Bleecker, [illegible]
Henry L. [illegible] Boorman, [illegible]
F. De F[illegible] Morewood, [illegible]
B. K. [illegible] E. B. Maxwell, [illegible]
Austin S[illegible] Robert Bean, [illegible]
W. A. [illegible] Robert Hogan, [illegible]
Jos. [illegible] Caleb Hutchins, [illegible]
Philip [illegible] Charles R. Hoy, [illegible]
David S. [illegible] John J. Astor, Jr., [illegible]
James M[illegible]

[illegible] 1855. [illegible] COMPANY—[illegible] NEW-YORK. [illegible] Furniture, [illegible] Vessels in port, [illegible] Property, against Loss or Damage by Fire, [illegible] of Inland Navigation at [illegible]

DIRECTORS.
Henry G[illegible] Thos. H. Cornell, [illegible]
Caleb Ba[illegible] Thomas S. Nelson, [illegible]
Henry O[illegible] James W. Phillips, [illegible]
Edward [illegible] Charles A. Mann, [illegible]
Hanson [illegible] Edward Hinckes, [illegible]
Ogden H[illegible] E. Eberard, [illegible]
John H. [illegible] Charles L. Frost, [illegible]
Albert [illegible] Arthur O. Roth[illegible] L. Surget, [illegible]
Charles [illegible] Wm. M. Foulke, [illegible]
Louis L[illegible] Wm. W. Clay, [illegible]
Samuel [illegible] Henry Thayer, [illegible]
Geo. [illegible] George Westbidt, [illegible]
Steph Ca[illegible] Salmon Taylor, [illegible]
Thomas [illegible] Henry W. Blossom, [illegible]
RICHA[illegible] OW, President.

BROO[illegible] 1854.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theo Lee Martine,	Thomas T. Barnum	
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	Chas A. Jarvis,	
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,	
Wm. Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell	
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,	
H. Hutchinson,	Andrew Freeman,	Samuel P. Whiting	
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith,	

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insures against loss or damage by Fire, only stocks of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Nath'l Richards,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Sam'l F. Mott,	Jas. Colles,	Lyman Dickerman,
W. F. Mott,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Jas. Lee,
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	Sidney Dillon,
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John [illegible]
Thos Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	L. S. [illegible]
Aug. H. Ward,	Robt B. Minturn,	John [illegible]

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.
W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-st., NEW-YORK, May 30, 1855. AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION—For the DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected by the Stockholders, viz.: James W. Otis, Thomas Tileston, Hugh Auchincloss, Richard M. Blatchford, Caleb Swan, Thomas W. Dale, Jonathan Thorne, Daniel S. Jennings, Charles Wilkes, Moses H. Grinnell, Andrew Foster, Samuel J. Beals, Wyllis Blackstone, William S. Wetmore, Joshua J. Henry, Drake Mills, Josiah Lane, Acton Civill. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1855. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $246,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoine,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy,

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 2 Wall-st. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling-houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Pierson,	Wm. E. Dunscomb,	Edwin L. Smith,	
Samuel Ketch,	John S. Reynolds,	Thomas Hartland,	
Jeremiah G. Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Daniel S. Taylor,	
Crom T. White,	F. W. Geissenhainer,	Andrew J. Case,	
E. H. Kimbark,	Jr.,	J. Wade Wilson,	
George Reed,	James S. Quick,	David S. Holmes,	

J. WILSON FARRSORN, Sec. JAMES PIERSON, Pres't.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES: No. 22 William-st., and No. 172 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 9 Wall-st., and 295 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital, $200,000, with a surplus. Merchandise, household furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes and other property against loss or damage by fire. MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

GAS FIXTURES, GAS FITTING, &c.—Persons who manufactory of Cornelius & Co., and other factories, will be found at Messrs. BROWN & HELMES, in 10th-st., one door west of Broadway. An experienced workman, we offer our services, and feel perfect confidence in stating that we house in New-York can offer better terms or superior workmanship.

I HAVE RECEIVED FORTY-FOUR DOLLARS in excess of the correct amount of duties on an import entry a short time since by some party to me unknown. This is published by request of the party. HERMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector. June 1, 1855.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF MESSRS. SOUTHERN & NORTH, DR. R. R. CO., No. 16 William-st., New-York, May 7. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, held at Adrian, in the State of Michigan, on the 25th of April last, it was voted that said "Company be consolidated with the Northern Indiana Railroad Company," in pursuance of the votes of the stockholders of the Northern Indiana Railroad Company, held at Laporte, Indiana, on the 9th day of April last, it was voted that said Northern Indiana Railroad Company "be consolidated with the Michigan Southern Railroad Company," as established by the laws of the State of Indiana;" And that, in pursuance of the said votes an agreement has been executed between the said Michigan Southern Railroad Company and the said Northern Indiana Railroad Company, whereby they have become joined and consolidated into one Company, called THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY. Holders of stock in the old Companies are requested to surrender immediately their old scrip (forms of which and information can be obtained at the Consolidated Company. By order of the Board of Directors. J. M. HOPKINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, May 31, 1855. INTEREST DUE JUNE 1 on the following securities will be paid at this office: ALBANY CITY BONDS, BUFFALO CITY BONDS, KEOKUK CITY (IOWA) BONDS, BELVIDERE (DELAWARE) RAILROAD BONDS. Also, the Bonds of the City of Buffalo, which expire June 1.

C. O. GERBERDING, BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. G. will execute commissions entrusted to his care, attend to real estate trusts, the collection of claims, (which can be done through him more economically than through a lawyer,) and generally transacts generally. He refers to Hon. Wm. M. Gwin, Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, and Mr. HARPER, (of Raymond, Harper & Co.) New-York, CHAS. R. HAWES, No. 16 Nassau-st., New-York.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the McCULLOCH COPPER AND GOLD MINING CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 13 Exchange-pl., on MONDAY, June 4 next, at 11 o'clock P. M., on business of importance, when the attendance of the stockholders is earnestly requested. By order of the President.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1855. ELECTION.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 207 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June, pro[illegible], between the hours of 12 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. By order, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN AND LAKESHORE RAILROAD LINE A.—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—To take effect MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

FIRST EXPRESS MAIL.—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2.45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo, with 5.40 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reach at Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11.30 P. M.

SECOND LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leave Buffalo at 10.40 P. M., Cleveland 5.50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10.20 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

THIRD NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leave Buffalo at 9.45 P. M., Cleveland 6.10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10.20 A. M., Chicago at 8 P. M., and Chicago at 6.30 P. M., enough to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take stages, reaching St. Louis at 2.45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

FIRST STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8.45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 11.30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.

SECOND ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY.—Leave 3.15 P. M.

THIRD NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves 9.45 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1.30 A. M., Toledo 4.30 A. M., Chicago 9.30 A. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. E. PHILLIPS, Superintendent. Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 8, 1855.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD FROM ALBANY.—By the way and in connection with the Hudson River Railroad, and People's Line of Boats, from the foot of Cortlandt-st., from NEW-YORK for BUFFALO, CLEVELAND, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and DETROIT.

EXPRESS TRAIN.—From Albany, at 1.30 A. M., arriving at Buffalo at 1.30 P. M.

NEW-YORK MORNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Albany at 12 M., in connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York at 6 A. M., stopping at Schenectady, Utica, Little Falls, Ilion, Rome, Clifton Springs, Canandaigua, Rochester, Batavia, and arriving at Buffalo at 10.30 P. M.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS.—In connection with the Hudson River Railroad from New-York 4.45 P. M., leaves Albany at 11.15 P. M., and arrives at Buffalo at 9.30 A. M. Suspension Bridge at 10.30 A. M. and Niagara Falls at 12.30 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN.—Leaves Albany at 9.30 A. M., stopping at all stations.

UTICA ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.—Leaves Albany at 3.30 P. M., stopping at all stations, and arrives at Utica at 8 P. M.

PRINCIPAL CONNECTIONS.

At Troy, with Rensselaer and Saratoga, Troy and Boston roads to places North and East.

At Buffalo, with Lake Shore Road and Steamboats for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago; Buffalo and Brantford Road, Niagara Falls and Buffalo Road, to Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, connecting with the Great Western Railway to Detroit, &c.; also, with steamboats for Detroit and Chicago.

At Suspension Bridge, with Great Western Railway to Windsor, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; also, with railroad to Lewiston, and steamboat line to Toronto, &c. C. W.

At Syracuse, with Oswego and Syracuse Road to Oswego.

At Rome, with Watertown and Rome Road to Cape Vincent, and steamers to Kingston, C. W., and Ports on Lake Ontario.

At Schenectady, with road to Saratoga Springs, Whitehall, &c. C. VIBBARD, General Sup't, Albany.

NEW ROUTE FROM CLEVELAND TO CINCINNATI—SPRING AND SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Via Cleveland and Toledo Railroad to Clyde, thence by Mad River and Lake Erie and Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroads—Three Daily Trains—No change of cars between Cleveland and Cincinnati—On and after MONDAY, May 7, Trains will leave Foot of Superior-st. [illegible] and Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, Cleveland, on arrival of Trains of Lake Shore Railroad from Buffalo, Albany, New-York and Boston.

FIRST TRAIN—LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leave Cleveland 6.10 A. M.; arrive at Dayton 1.40 P. M.; and Cincinnati 3.30 P. M.

SECOND TRAIN—ACCOMMODATION EXPRESS.—Leave Cleveland 9 A. M.; arrive at Dayton 6 P. M.; and Cincinnati 8.30 P. M. Change Cars at Sandusky.

THIRD TRAIN—FREIGHT TRAIN.—Leaves Cleveland 5.30 P. M.; arrive at Dayton 5 A. M.; and Cincinnati 7 A. M.

This Route passes through the Towns of Norwalk, Clyde, Tiffin, Forest, Carey, Bellefontaine, Urbana, Springfield, Dayton and Hamilton. Baggage checked from Buffalo to Cincinnati. For through Tickets, apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of New-York Central R. R., Foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York, and Hudson River Railroad. H. O. AMES, Supt. C. H. & D. R. R.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave the foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Expr s, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego. Passenger Train at 12 M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Buffaloes, and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6.30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Express, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Way Express, at 7.30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 6.30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Hornellsville, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, May 7, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 4 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Main Train 7 A. M. through Way Train, 10 M. Express Train 6.15 P. M. for Poughkeepsie.—Way Passenger, 4 A. M., Newburgh, 4.30 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 12.30 P. M. Poughkeepsie, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. For Tarrytown, at 10.15, A. M., and 6.30 P. M. The Tarrytown and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL-TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL, AND OGDENSBURG.—The only line through to Montreal in one day, via Lake Champlain. Leave by Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M. Leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11 A. M., arrive at Rutland at 2 P. M.; Burlington, 6:40; Montreal, 8 P. M.; and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; Troy, by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5.45 P. M., arrive at Rutland at 9. Lodge and proceed North at 6 next morning.

I. V. BAKER, Supt., T. & B. R. R.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing April 2, 1855: Leave New-York for Easton by steamers Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot [illegible] Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after [illegible] 117, he Cars over the Flushing Railroad, leave Flushing at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., and at 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M., connecting with the steamer ISLAND CITY, at Hunter's Point. The steamer ISLAND CITY leaves New-York from foot of Peck-slip, at 6, 9 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 and 5:30 P. M., connecting with the cars at Hunter's Point. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1, North River, two lines daily, at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by railroad to Camden and Camden—fare $2.25. Express line at 3 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $2. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1.50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1.75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2.25 to Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class, $2.25 to 10; at 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest will obtain Through Tickets and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st. JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

FURNITURE.

WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—G. W. CARP

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New York Daily Times.

The Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 1.

Our affairs with all foreign nations are progressing peacefully, according to late reliable advices, and in such a manner as to create the impression that whatever difficulties exist will be amicably adjusted.

Mr. McLANE, Minister to China, is here on business with the Department. The state of his health is such as to render it doubtful whether he will return to his post.

The appointment of the Board for Retiring Navy Officers, has been postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. PHILLIPS says he is not now in any way connected with Col. KINNEY, and had merely expressed his convictions with regard to the Expedition.

The returns from eight additional counties give Winn an aggregate majority of 113.

It has been raining here slightly all day.

Prospect of New Southern Postal Arrangements.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 1.

An attempt has been made to revive the story that our Government intends offering its mediation in the European war, but there is no foundation whatever for the story. It is merely a fragment of last Winter's proceedings and gossip.

The Postmaster General has had a conference with the Directors of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, with reference to the transmission of the great Southern mail by way of that route, connecting at its termini with other similar lines—the object being to dispense with the present boatage to Aquia Creek and avoid the delay by ice in the Winter season. This arrangement, if carried out, will give the mails a clear run through by railroad from Alexandria, Va., which is only six miles from Washington, and cause a more certain transmission of the mails at all seasons.

Naval Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 1.

The steam frigate *San Jacinto* is to return to New-York, when Captain PAULDING will assume the command. She will then again join the Gulf Squadron, to which a first class frigate is to be added. The sloop-of-war *Jamestown* is ordered to join the African squadron.

Destructive Fires at Worcester, Mass., &c.

BOSTON, Friday, June 1.

In Worcester, at a late hour last night, a fire broke out in the steam mill of WILLIAM BICKNELL, and spread with great rapidity, destroying DUTTON's grain mills, WAITE, CHADSEY & Co's. extensive malleable iron works, GOULDING, GREGORY & Co.'s planing and saw mill; a sash and blind manufactory on Manchester-street, together with two large dwelling-houses and several outbuildings. The loss is heavy, but it is not yet ascertained.

The Railroad over Stony Brook, near Lowell, was burned down yesterday afternoon.

Large fires are raging in the woods in New-Hampshire. On Sunday about 3,000 acres of fine lumber land in Learoyd and Shutesbury were burnt over.

The New U. S. Steam Frigate Merrimac—Sentence of Hawkins the Murderer—The Worcester Fires.

BOSTON, Friday, June 1.

Orders from Washington designate Thursday, the 14th of June, for launching the new steam frigate Merrimac at the Charlestown Navy-Yard. Great preparations are being made in the Navy-Yard to celebrate the event.

JAMES HAWKINS, tried before the Supreme Court, for the murder of A. T. LORY, was to-day found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to the State Prison for ten years.

The loss by the fire in Worcester last night is estimated at $60,000, of which one half was insured.

Prosecution under the Liquor Law.

BOSTON, Friday, June 1.

In the Police Court to-day, PARAN STEVENS, of Boston, was fined $10 and costs for keeping liquor for twenty days, for violating the Liquor Law. He appealed.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, June 1.

The annual Convention of the Theta Delta Chi Fraternity is now in session in this city. Delegates from most of the States are present, among whom are Messrs. JOHN P. BRESS, JOHN P. HARRING, WM. MARCHINHA, A. L. HOLLY, JOHN E. WATSON, and J. NICHOLS. An eloquent and powerful oration was delivered this afternoon by A. L. HOLLY, Esq., of Connecticut, and a eulogy upon the late GEO. ARNOLD MASON, of Chicago, Illinois, late editor of the *Morning News*, and WM. E. MERRIAM. The supper takes place this evening at the City Hotel, and will be a very magnificent affair.

Execution of Parks.

CLEVELAND, Friday, June 1.

PARKS, the murderer, was hung at 1 o'clock, today. He spoke for about an hour before the execution, thanking his friends for their attention to him in his misfortune, and complaining of injustice being done him in the conviction for the crime alleged against him. His last words were, "I die innocent."

Steam Terms.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 1.

The Southern mail as late as due is to hand. Late Texas papers report the occurrence of a fight near Port Bolivar, between some Comanches and an Indian contractor and his party. The contractor's guides were killed, and his cattle stolen.

GREAT TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

"SONS OF TEMPERANCE" AT THE TABERNACLE,

Interesting Ceremony and Stirring Speeches.

Pursuant to advertisement, a public demonstration of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance took place at the Tabernacle on Friday evening. The professed object was that it was made on behalf of the Prohibitory Law, and for the purpose of giving a public reception to Hon. SAMUEL TILLEY, who bears the style and title of "Most Worthy Patriarch," in the Order. The Chair was announced to be taken by HENRY LLOYD, G. W. P., (Grand Worthy Patriarch,) supported by various members of the National Division, whose titles we have been unable to ascertain.

An hour before the appointed time for the opening exercises, the spacious building began to fill. Various officers, decorated with their insignia, collars, mottoes and other devices, marshaled visitors to their seats. In front of the organ was an emblematical banner, on which was painted a triangle and inscribed "LOVE, PURITY and FIDELITY." To each of the four pillars, supporting the galleries and ceiling, was appended a somewhat similar banner.

From the front of the gallery were suspended scrolls, inscribed each with the dates of the passage of the Prohibitory Law—as for instance: Maine, June 2, 1851; Rhode Island, May 7, 1852; Massachusetts, May 2, 1852; Minnesota, March 8, 1853; Vermont, March 9, 1853; Michigan, June 30, 1853; Connecticut, June 11, 1854; Indiana, February 11, 1855; Delaware, February 20, 1855; New Brunswick, March 29, 1855; New-York, April 9, 1855, and Iowa, April 12, 1855.

The exciting present comprised members from the Temperance Associations of various adjoining cities, and long before 8 o'clock the building was completely full. The Washington Division from Brooklyn, accompanied by its band and many banners was first to enter. These peaceful emblems were accumulated in great numbers about the front of the organ, and a brass band was installed in front of the orchestra and immediately behind the Chairman's platform.

At 7½ o'clock the band, (with cymbals and drum,) commenced a march.

The exercises were commenced by the singing of the opening ode by the choir to the accompaniment of the seraphine, the words and music being somewhat hymn-like. Prayer was then offered by the Grand Chaplain, Rev. T. BRANDT.

After which the Grand Worthy Patriarch, (Mr. LLOYD,) in a brief speech introduced the Most Worthy Patriarch, (Hon. SAMUEL L. TILLEY,) to the audience.

The honorable gentleman's name was received with loud cheers, as Provincial Secretary of the Province of New-Brunswick.

Mr. LLOYD said that for many years he had done much to deserve all the honor that could be paid him.

On Mr. TILLEY rising, the Choir greeted him with a welcome, to the air of "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon," "Thrice Welcome, Brother, here we Meet," &c.

Certain resolutions were then read by JAMES MCKEAN, G. W. P.

The resolutions being adopted by a unanimous Aye, Brother OAKLEY sang an ode—

"The good times coming when the right
Shall overcome the wrong,
Coming right along, coming right along," &c.

alluding of course to the general prevalence of entire abstinence from intoxicating drink. The Ode was cheered most vociferously, certainly not for its execution or for its executioners, as a musical composition. Instead of repeating it, Mr. OAKLEY sang another to the air of the Marseillaise Hymn.

Rev. T. L. CUYLER then rose by invitation, to address the audience.

A pleasant duty it was to assist in giving welcome to the guest of the evening. It does a man good all over, in these times, to take one by the hand who is a man. If the audience wanted a record of his deeds, the banner marked "New-Brunswick, March 22, 1855," was sufficiently significant. British Temperance men and American Temperance men have no hostility—they are allies, and they are storming a moral Sebastopol. He wears a three-fold honor, and in the victory we hope to achieve in the destruction of the thousands of dram-shops yet to be scuttled, there is a task on which he goes, carrying with him our heartfelt sympathies. Coming here, his eye first rested on our glorious little Maine, with remembrances of NEAL Dow; then comes Rhode Island and Connecticut. Not an inch of American soil had he passed that was not blessed with this Prohibitory Law. He would not detain them. Let New-York sustain this law. *Experiment becomes experience*, and if the Empire State can do it, all others may wheel into line.

The effervescence amongst us is working off some crudities that have sickened us to our very vitals. Many lawyers, instead of giving reasoning opinions, have, to their shame, dealt in invective. Addressing the Reporters, he begged they would note his remark that there never has appeared a decision invalidating the constitutionality of search or seizure. Further, that every State that has touched this law, has done so only to tighten and reenact it by increased majorities.

As a minister of religion he was not deterred from his duties as a citizens [loud cheers] if he were denounced as political. He would fain hear from every minister of religion an out-spoken voice for obedience to the law. This is what we want. [Renewed cheering.] Not a law doing injustice to any man, but a law extricating our fellow-beings from the mouth of the pit; from the tyrant that has so long wielded his sceptre over the welfare of our beloved Commonwealth. America, and America's God, expects every man to do his duty. [Loud cheers.]

Another ode was sung by Brother OAKLEY.

Hon. SAMUEL L. TILLEY, of New-Brunswick, was the next speaker. He felt on this occasion not a little embarrassed. The position he here occupied was somewhat new. His labors hitherto had been confined to the rural districts where his audience was but small, and to-night he felt like an old horse accustomed to the unvarying rounds of the bark mill let loose on a three mile course. [*Applause and laughter. If he bolted he hoped* they would deal indulgently with him and apply the whip lightly.

To the sixteen founders of the Order of the Sons of Temperance in New-York city was due the enactment of the prohibitory law in New-Brunswick, more than to the efforts of him (the Speaker) who had labored and sympathized with them. He was the only efficient organizer of the movement in New-Brunswick. He adverted to the position of the supporters of the movement in that province, and referred to the difficulties encountered by the movement in the organization there from the popular belief that the design of the movement was to assist New-Brunswick to the United States; spoke part of the opposition to the enactment of the liquor law by means of a petition which was to be laid at the foot of the throne, and which was based on the patriotic, fear that the law, being construed to interfere with the importation of foreign brandy, would disturb the amicable relations between England and France; and; elucidated this opposition of the Anti-Temperance party by relating the remarkable conduct of a certain old gander who, seeing his respectable female companion employed in incubation, thought he should do something too, scraped up several pieces of crockery and some loose straw, and actually set himself down with the hens to do something himself. [Laughter.]

He alluded in encouraging terms to the extension of the temperance sentiment, and hostility to the liquor traffic, throughout the British Provinces, and wound up with a forcible appeal in favor of continued and extended effort in promoting the great moral reform with which this organization had identified itself.

An ode was sung, followed by the Doxology, and the meeting separated.

[Advertisement.]

Consumption, and How it May be Prevented.

Dr. SANFORD's letter, which should appear in our columns of this morning, is necessarily deferred until Tuesday next. It will be found to be the most truthful and powerful article ever written upon the proper and only method of preventing Consumption. It embodies more sound, practical common sense upon this subject than has been published by any physician for the last hundred years. He tells the consumptive invalid "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Dr. SANFORD, who has charge of the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street, is justly considered to be the most correct and accurate detector "of the various diseases of the lungs" and throat in this country. We would advise those of our readers who have perused his previous articles to read with attention the one which will appear on Tuesday next.

[Advertisement.]

FIFTY THOUSAND DOZEN!—The quality sustained—the prices reduced—at JAMES E. RAY's Family Stocking, Under-Shirt and Drawer Factory, No. 105 Bowery.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish the readers of the DAILY TIMES with a supply of his well-known styles of STOCKINGS AND SOCKS,

at a profit of from

ONE TO THREE CENTS A PAIR,

and with the first quality of

SUMMER UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS

at a profit of from

FIVE TO TEN CENTS EACH.

All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed opinion.

JAMES E. RAY,

No. 105 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

LINES TO A PORTRAIT.

Oh, it is life! Departed days,
Fling back their brightness while I gaze;
'Tis she, herself, this brow or face,
Half curtained in this glossy hair;
These eyes, the very hand of love,
The dark twin arches traced above,
These red ripe lips then almost opened,
The dimpled blush of this pure cheek;
The rose and lily's beauteous strife,
It is—alas! 'tis all but life.

Perfect Photographic and Daguerreotype portraits made of any size at ROSS's Gallery, No. 363 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Summer Under Garments and Hosiery of every description, and at the very lowest price, will be found at

HANKIN'S OLD STAND NO. 104 BOWERY.

Special attention is invited at this season to the

REPUTE MERINO UNDER-VESTS,

originally introduced at our establishment several years since, and which have been universally approved for their lightness, elasticity, durability and cheapness.

A. HANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S.—Since the opening of their new Clothing Establishment, the popular current seems to have set in with increased force. Not only the children continue their rush at the new establishment for their little suits, but everbody and their friends continue to patronize the old favorite place. These airy, easy styles of Spring and Summer Clothing seem to buoy as after having shed our heavy, cumbrous Winter Clothing. BARNUM's is the place to obtain just what you want in the clothing line, no matter what the emergency or what the occasion. P. C. BARNUM & Co.,

Nos. 194, 196 and 198 Chatham-st., near the Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hundreds, thousands and tens of thousands have bought and used Dr. JOHN BULL's Sarsaparilla, and not one has said it did not do them good. It is the great remedy from old Kentucky for all Spring and Summer complaints arising from impure blood and the changes of the weather, such as dizziness, flushes of heat on the skin, headache, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, and bilious affections. Sold at Dr. JOHN BULL's office, No. 2 Olney Building, corner of Broadway and Cortlandt-street. Price $1, or six bottles for $5; and GRIGG's, Bowery, corner of Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE MOFFAT LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.—A new theory of human life has lately been promulgated by one of the French savans, by which the days of man are elongated from three score years and ten to upwards of a hundred. At this rate a man might always indeed be quoted at par in society. The foundation of this theory is moderation and the use of preventive medicines, to which end the MOFFAT Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters have acquired a reputation among families and travelers, which evince their superiority over all medicaments. Office No. 336 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

RUSHTON'S NEW REMEDY FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—This remedy embraces two prescriptions—a box of pills to break up the disease, and a bottle of mixture to effect a radical cure. It is the safest and most effectual remedy ever offered to the public. By its use the system can be protected against the effects of miasma in the most infected districts. RUSHTON's, Nos. 10 Astor House, and 417 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, all skin or muscular diseases, can be radically cured if this ointment be rubbed into the parts affected, as salt is forced into meat. No external disease can long withstand the combined power of these wonderful medicines. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York; 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGINGS.—PRATT & HARDENBURGH, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 260 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin-sts., invite attention to their extensive stock, which is unsurpassed by any in this country. Faithful and accomplished workmen sent to any part of the City or country, at short notice, and their work warranted.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DURNO's CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DURNO, No. 53 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c.; including postage for 3,000 miles, 31c.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly arranged and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either as wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The beauty of design, compact form, and many culinary conveniences of GOODWIN & CORT's diamond and open-front Summer Ranges commend them as the most useful and economical Ranges ever devised for the convenience of housekeepers during the Summer season. *GOODWIN & CORT, No. 250 Water-street.*

[Advertisement.]

☞ The finest specimens of Photographs ever made in New-York are at BRADY's Gallery, No. 359 Broadway. Cabinet and life sizes, colored in oil equal to Portraits; miniature sizes, finished similar to ivory, colored in the best style, for $10, $15, $20, and $25.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Persons about leaving the City should lose no time in securing their Portraits. Photographs every style and finish; Daguerreotypes in great variety, at BRADY's, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A NOVELTY.—Complete zephyr cassimere suits, of rich delicate shades—$10. About 100 of them are sold daily at EVANS' clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

A COMPLETE SUMMER HOME ON THE HUDSON.—See advertisement of Summer Retreats. For particulars call at No. 308 Broadway, from 8 to 3 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

$1,000 PIANO.—This beautiful Piano, made by HORACE WATERS, can be seen at his Piano Rooms, No. 333 Broadway, during this week.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-st.—See under head of Paints.

[Communicated.]

Wolfe's Schnapps and New Liquor Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As numerous inquiries have been addressed to me verbally and by letter from druggists throughout this State, respecting the operation of the new Prohibitory law after the 4th of July upon the sale of my SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, I will here state for the information of whom it may concern what I conceive to be my rights under the statute.

In the first place, I claim under the first section, which says this section shall not apply to liquor the right to sell which in this State is given by any law or treaty of the United States, and in this assertion I am sustained by the opinion of Mr. OAKEY HALL, District Attorney, Mr. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation, Mr. GERARD, Judge BRANDLEY and several more of the legal profession. My Schnapps is an imported article for which I pay the Government a duty of one hundred per cent.

Hon. ROBERT J. DILLON in his letter to Mayor WOOD says, I am of opinion that the Police will not be justified in attempting to enforce the penalties of this act against imported liquors or their sale, by whomsoever made.

I also claim that my agents have a right to sell under the 23d section of the act, which says:

"Nor shall any provisions of this act be construed to prohibit the manufacture or keeping for sale, nor from selling burning fluids of any kind, perfumery, essences, *drugs*, varnishes, *nor any other article which may be composed in part of alcohol or other spirituous liquors, (if not adapted to use as a beverage, nor intended to be used as a beverage, or in evasion of this act.*"

Now I can show by incontrovertible testimony that my article is a *medicine* or *drug*, and comes within the meaning and intent of the above passage. In April, 1851, I obtained a patent for it in due form *as a medicine*, and as the prohibitory policy had not then been adopted, even in Maine, it cannot be said of that patent, as it might of a similar instrument if obtained now, that it was intended as an "evasion" of the letter or the principle of prohibition. My preparation is also classed among "drugs" in the pharmacopœia and in druggists' lists, and is kept and sold by druggists for medicinal purposes. It is a tincture—just as much so as tincture of hops or tincture of ginger—and I suppose that no one will deny that *these* are "drugs" within the meaning of the law. In order to make this evident, I will give WEBSTER's definition of the word tincture, in its medical sense. It reads thus:

"A spirituous solution of such proximate principles of vegetables and animals as are soluble in pure alcohol or proof spirit—spirit containing medicinal substances in solution."

I suppose that no person will deny that the SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, which consists of the finest oil of juniper suspended in the purest alcohol, is a medicinal tincture according to the great American lexicographer.

It has been sold in all the Maine law States since the first law was passed in Maine in 1851 without any difficulty, and I do not believe that we have a population in this State so fanatical as to attempt to deprive the sick of a medicine so essential as is contained in my Schnapps, dicted of one of the great essentials of the *Materia Medica*.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

Nos. 16, 18 and 22 Beaver-st., New-York; and No. 35 South Front-street, Philadelphia.

[Advertisement.]

MOST WONDERFUL!—Have you seen that Beautiful picture at BARNUM's Museum? Have you seen the Twice Married Lady Once? Or the Major Gilbreth, the fat Man? Or the Remarkable Giantess, the Bearded Lady—at the Museum? No! Then go and see them at once. Then you can say, witness this afternoon or this evening, the great London drama of "The Lonely Man of the Ocean" free, without extra charge.

MARRIED.

In Brookfield, Conn., on Wednesday, May 30, by Rev. Mr. Chetle, THEODORE HURD PRICE, of the firm of Price & Sons, to Miss EMILY L., daughter of Peter Rothell, Esq., of Brookfield.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday June 1, ANNE CATHERINE, wife of Charles Bowne, and daughter of Hezekiah Wheeler.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles A. Peck, No. 128 Henry-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to the Church of the Annunciation, from 14th-st., near 6th-av., on Monday, the 4th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Friday morning, June 1, RACHEL, widow of the late John Bloodgood, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 2d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles A. Peck, No. 128 Henry-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to the family burying-ground, at Flushing, L. I., for interment.

In this City, on Friday, June 1, SARAH ELIZABETH DAVIES, wife of William H. Gilling, aged 23 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 149 West 26th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, May 31, JOHN L. WHEELER, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 23 Waite-st.

In this City, on Thursday, May 31, THOMAS H. G., infant son of E. H. and Agnes Clayton, aged 10 months.

Funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 22 32-st.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, June 1, of consumption, JAMES SHERLINE, aged 23 years, 6 months and 12 days.

His friends and relatives are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from No. 88 Main-st., Brooklyn.

At Morrisania, on Friday morning, June 1, at her late residence, suddenly, Mrs. ELIZABETH A. PATTERSON, in the 68th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 10 o'clock this day, June 2, without further invitation. The remains will be interred at Greenwood Cemetery. Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of the cars in the CITY, at 2½ o'clock P. M., corner of the Bowery and Broome-st.

At Hudson, on Monday, May 28, very suddenly, Mrs. MARGARET FAURE, relict of the late John P. Faure, in the 65th year of her age.

Her remains were taken to Red Hook, Dutchess County, for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 29, ELIZABETH CONROY, aged 3 years. The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, from Myrtle-av.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....June 1.

$3,000 Indiana State 6s	82½	100 Penn. Coal Co.	116
500 California 7s, '70	91	200 Harlem Railroad	s3 27
2,000 North Carolina 6s	90½	250 Panama Railroad	s6 100
1,000 Erie Bonds of '83	83½	100 do	b60 100
5,000 do	83	100 do	b30 100
8,500 Erie Bonds of '75	84½	100 do	s60 100
4,500 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	77	20 Mich. Cent. R. R.	98
5,000 do	s30 77	75 do	90
10,000 do	s30 77½	100 Reading Railroad	s15 50
4,000 do	78	200 do	c3
5,000 do	s5 78	200 do	s60 50
2,000 N. Y. C. R. R. Bds.	85	200 do	c3 50
5,000 Panama Bds. 20 mos	101½	100 do	s3 50
15 Chic. Life & Trust Co.	94	200 do	b12 50
20 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	108	100 do	s3 50
200 Cumberland Coal Co.	27	200 do	s3 50
10 do	27	100 do	s10 50
800 do	27	200 do	s10 50
2 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s60 92½	100 do	s60 50
175 do	93	100 do	50
100 do	b60 93	300 do	b30 50
475 Erie Railroad	s3 42½	100 do	s60 50
100 do	s60 42½	100 do	c 50
100 do	s30 42½	200 do	50
100 do	b15 42½	200 do	c10 50
100 do	s30 42½	200 do	s30 50
100 do	s3 42½	100 do	b10 50
100 do	s60 42½	200 do	s3 50
100 do	s30 42½	10 Clev. C. & Chi. R. R.	107
100 do	b60 42½	60 Galena and Chi. R. R.	98
100 do	42½	118 Chi. and R. I. R. R.	86

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Tennessee 6s	92	100 Reading Railroad	s57
1,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bds.	78	100 do	b60 50
10 Bank of Commerce	133	50 do	s10 50
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	28½	200 do	50
200 do	b60 28½	100 do	s10 50
100 do	28½	200 do	s60 50
100 do	28½	100 Hud. Riv. Railroad	52
500 Michigan Gold	95	100 do	s3 52
20 Erie Railroad	42½	100 Harlem Railroad	s30 [illegible]
100 do	42½	100 do	c3 [illegible]
100 do	b15 42½	100 Panama Railroad	100
100 do	42½	50 do	s14
100 Clev. & Tol. R.R.	80	50 do	s14

FRIDAY, June 1—P. M.

The California packet to May 9, via Nicaragua, arrived this evening, with $413,000 in Gold on the manifest. The news of the second failure of the St. Louis Banking House, and of the protest of the drafts of the San Francisco branch on the Agent in this City, reached San Francisco on the 2d of May, after Banking hours. The managing partners, contrary to general expectation, opened their doors next morning, and by 12 o'clock, owing to the rush of depositors, completely exhausted *their cash means*. The consequence of this step, coupled with the complicated and irregularity of the business on this side, were regarded by the press and the public as of the most embarrassing and almost hopeless character. Owing to the looseness in the wording of the Bond of indemnity made up in February by the California friends of the house to enable it to resume payments, it is not believed that it can be legally availed of. Much censure is visited upon the concern as managed on both sides. The second suspension created great excitement, but was productive of no other disaster among the banking firms in San Francisco. The general business of the week, between the 2d and 9th May, went on with a fair degree of regularity, though trade was dull and money scarce. The mining news continues well, and we find no evidences in our files that the shipments of Gold to the Atlantic will be materially affected by the disaster referred to.

The recovery in the prices of Reading Stock and the renewal of an active speculation in it for a further rise, imparted a better tone to the Stock Exchange to-day, although the actual advance was mainly confined to the one Stock, the sales of which at the Board, amounted to 8,000 shares. Between the early and afternoon sessions, sales were made as high as 89½, against 87¾, seller 60 days at yesterday's Second Board. There was a light business on the Bond list. The general market closed steady: Reading, 89½@89¾; Erie, 46¾; Panama, 101½; Hudson, 39, and Harlem, 27¾.

The transactions in Foreign Bills for the *Arago*, Havre steamer, sailing to-morrow, were not important. Some French Government bills, with Bank endorsements, were done at 5.13¾. The terms on London are the same as by the Liverpool Market, 109¾ to 110¼. The shipment of Specie by this opportunity is likely to exceed half a million of dollars; raising the export of the week to $2,250,000. Money keeps easy. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $92,220; paid out $39,974, and held at the close a regular balance of $2,281,221.

The June interest on the Bonds of the *Junction Ohio Railroad Company, is being paid by* the Cleveland and Toledo Treasurer, at his office, No. 18 William-street. The Ohio Trust Company pay the June interest on the First Mortgage and Real Estate Bonds of the Fort Wayne and Southern R. R. Co.

The Foreign Imports at the port of New-York, for the month of May, as made up at the Custom House to-day, amount as follows:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$8,022,824
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	2,836,969
Free Goods	1,156,918
Total Entries	$11,676,705
Entries May, 1854	17,015,256
Decrease in Entries this year	$5,438,660

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie and Bullion to the value of $69,590. The value of Goods withdrawn from Public Warehouse was $1,762,834, or $554,125 less than the value of Goods stored. The comparison of Goods actually marketed during the month, is,

In May, 1855	$11,622,271
In May, 1854	15,451,942
Falling off in Goods marketed	$4,829,671

The Exports from the port of New-York for the month of May, as made up at the Custom-House to-day compare as follows with the corresponding month of last year:

	May, 1855.	May, 1854.
In Domestic Produce	$5,911,909	$3,324,417
In Gold	4,258,152	2,651,000
Total	$10,222,042	$6,676,058
Foreign Goods reexported	962,986	474,895
Total	$10,005,028	$6,950,953
Increased export May, 1855		1,044,069

We hasten our usual monthly Import and Export tables for the current Treasury year, being for 11 months of the fiscal year ending 30th instant:

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1854-5.	vs.	1853-4.
July	$3,029,000	vs.	$3,901,000
August	4,548,000		1,184,000
September	6,547,000		1,244,000
October	3,259,000		4,756,000
November	3,538,000		3,696,000
December	57,000		3,132,000
January	156,000		1,946,000
February	2,124,000		590,000
March	2,299,000		1,486,000
April	3,313,000		3,475,000
May	5,320,000		3,652,000
Total 11 months	$33,183,000		$29,194,000
Increase this Treasury year			4,089,000

ALL EXPORTS ELEVEN MONTHS COMPARED.

	1854-5.	vs.	1853-4.
Domestic produce	$89,116,000		$61,788,000
Specie	33,183,000		29,194,000
For. goods reexp.	8,228,000		5,746,000
Total from N. Y.	$90,527,000		$96,657,000
Falling off this Treasury year			6,130,000

The figures for all exports from the port of New-York for the eleven months of the past three and present Treasury years are compared as follows:

In 1851-2	$73,730,000
In 1852-3	90,831,000
In 1853-4	96,657,000
In 1854-5	90,527,000

The Import of Foreign Dry Goods this week amounts to $621,874, against $1,221,558 the corresponding week last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	WAREHOUSED. Value.	Pkgs.	WITHD'N. Value.
Man. of Wool	216	$40,363	149	$27,320	41	$12,726
Man. of Cotton	383	63,662	145	21,718	91	11,501
Man. of Silk	248	96,264	6	2,694	91	36,494
Man. of Flax	411	36,448	29	5,972	33	13,164
Miscellaneous	98	39,533	59	18,159	34	7,376
Total	1,456	$276,414	438	$76,663	285	$81,261
		76,663				268,424
Total entered		$353,074		Total warehoused		$349,685

We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. JOHN A. RISTON, No. 23 William-street, of $200,000 Bonds of the Potsdam Railroad Company New-York seven ⅌ cents., first mortgage.

California Money and Market Advices.

From the San Francisco Shipping List, May 9.

Of course the great event of the week in the financial world of San Francisco has been the second failure of the house of PAGE, BACON & Co.—a failure infinitely worse in many respects than the one which was announced in our issue of February 23. The momentous event took place on the morning of the 2d inst., and our readers will readily excuse us if we devote the greater part of the space to which our money review is limited, to an examination of the facts of the case, the position of the house, the course pursued by the partners thereof, and the prospects of the Banks and bankers of San Francisco henceforward.

The steamer *Sonora* arrived here on the afternoon of the 1st instant, bringing the news of the second suspension of the house of PAGE & BACON, and of the protests of the drafts of PAGE, BACON & Co. The intelligence reached us after banking hours, but it was at once admitted that the house was gone, and a number of attachments were immediately sued out, amounting in the aggregate, with those taken out next morning, to nearly $250,000. Of course the greatest anxiety was felt to know the details of the case, not only by those who had accepted the time certificates and par exchange of the house, and by those who had endorsed for it, but by those who had purchased exchange and deposited funds since it had reopened for business. In fact the whole community was excited to a degree, and rumor after rumor sped along the street, many of them the most contradictory in their character. It was generally admitted, however, that the house must go into liquidation at once.

To the surprise of every one, however, the Bank opened on the morning of the 3d and commenced paying out the cash on hand. The run was tremendous and the excitement intense. At 12 o'clock the last dollar was paid out, and the doors were closed forever. It is understood that the Sheriff collected on attachments early in the day $98,000 or over, and that at the closing of the Bank the only funds remaining consisted of about $6,000 in special deposits, which could not be touched.

The week just past has been a very busy one with the jobbers, and the amount of goods forwarded to the interior has been extremely heavy, every steamer taking up full freights and a number of sailing vessels having found profitable engagements in forwarding to Sacramento and Stockton. Upwards of six hundred tons assorted merchandise were landed on the levee at Sacramento alone in one day, not to mention the large amounts which were deposited at the other distributing points on the rivers.

The business done from first hands has not been a heavy one, as will be seen from our Review, which is remarkably short. The principal operations have been in Sugars, Port, Teas, Rice, &c., in some of which sales to considerable extent have been effected, but outside of these lines but few goods have been taken. In Flour we have to notice very large transactions at auction, for the particulars of which we refer to our remarks on that article below. The auction rooms have been filled generally during the week, and considerable quantities of groceries, and the remains of invoices of other goods, have been cleared out through them. Rates of merchandise generally have not varied since out last.

FLOUR—Sales have been exceedingly light in all instances, if we may except the auction sales at McHUNN & MERRILL's, this morning, of 4,100 odd sacks Eclipse Mills, at rates decidedly buoyant for the market. Jobbing sales sum up 400 sacks Chile at $6 50; 200 Magnolia Mills at $7; 50 bbls. Hazall at $12; 225 sacks Golden Gate at $8 50; 200 do. ASHLEY's Self-Rising at $10; 100 do. Golden Gate do. at $10; 100 do. Santa Clara at $7 25. CORN MEAL—Transactions amount to literally nothing at all. We hear of a jobbing sale of 20 half bbls. at 3c. BRAN—Considerable inquiry for the article, but the market bare. We hear of one lot of 200 bags at 1c. WHEAT has shared in the same stagnation that has characterized the balance of the Grain market. We have jobbing sales of 200 sacks at 1½c.; 300 do. at 1½c.; and 100 do. at 1½c. BARLEY—We hear of considerable inquiry for shipment, and several large lots have been taken up for export to Australia. 4,000 sacks Chile sold for 1¼ for shipment on the *Marina Cæsar*; 200 sacks Domestics at $1 20 net; 100 do. do. at 1½c.; 100 do. do. at 1½c. CORN—Sales have been almost entirely suspended, and we hear of but one lot 345 sacks Eastern, on private terms. POTATOES—But little has been done in the way of sales, and the old figures for prime Potatoes are upheld. We note sales of three lots, 550 bags at 62½c.; and one lot, 158 sacks, at 50c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—1,400 gallons sold at 70c. RICE—100 bbls. Carolina sold on private terms. CANDLES—500 boxes Adamantines, on private terms. DRIED APPLES—Two lots, 50 bf. bbls.